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LAST EDITION

IMPERATIVE SHIP NEED EMPHASIZED FOR UNITED STATES

Hog Island Claim Discredited—
Basis of Agreement Reached
With the Carpenters—Carriers
Urged for Food and Troops

Evidence tending to discredit the claim that the first keel was being laid in Hog Island (Philadelphia) government shipyard at the very time when one of the officials of the building corporation there was defending his company's methods is a development in testimony before the Senate investigating Committee. It is announced today that a basis for final agreement has been reached by the Carpenters' Brotherhood and the United States Shipping Board in the acceptance by the workmen's leader, of the "open shop." Meanwhile the imperative need of ships is emphasized in statements issued by the Food Administration and the State Department calling attention to the need of carriers to transport food and troops and indicating the necessity of speed in shipbuilding operations.

Hog Island Evidence

Witness Says That Mr. Baldwin's Statement Was Misleading

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—When George J. Baldwin, senior vice-president of the American International Corporation, appeared some time ago before the Senate Committee on Commerce, which is investigating Hog Island (Philadelphia) government shipbuilding plant transactions, he told the committee with considerable pride that the first keel was being laid in the yard just as he was defending the methods whereby his company had succeeded in spending \$23,000,000 of government money in less than five months. It was developed in testimony before the committee on Wednesday that the slip on which this keel was laid is not yet completed.

Senator Nelson of Minnesota elicited this information from Albert Freedman, formerly employed at Hog Island, but dismissed because he volunteered to give the Senate committee information on the leakage and extravagance in the stores and equipment department, where he formerly served. Senator Nelson expressed the opinion that the laying of this keel, on which Mr. Baldwin put so much stress as indicating the progress of the work at Hog Island, was but so much "camouflage" to bolster up the case for the corporation.

In his testimony on Wednesday Mr. Freedman said that originally there were 40 ledger clerks employed in his division, but after the Senate investigation into expenditures began 35 of these were suddenly dismissed as unnecessary.

"These reductions were made very hurriedly after the beginning of the Hog Island probe," he said. "Small men were dropped to cut down expenses, to such an extent that one division of the stores department had a superintendent without anyone under him."

Mr. Freedman read a copy of a statement made to the various departments heads at Hog Island, by T. A. Carr, works manager, a month ago, in which Mr. Carr said: "The greatest inefficiency I have ever seen is right here on this job." After telling his officers that "spending government money is like spending our own because it is Liberty bond money." Mr. Carr cited what he considered specific instances of mismanagement and carelessness; that employees of the departments are constantly coming in to their work at 10 o'clock or later; that quantities of material is left to spoil in the rain; that numbered pay checks are left lying around without a guard, inviting men to take them and draw the pay of absentees on the pay roll. He gave other such evidences of poor management.

"The management has no idea of the amount of material at Hog Island," said Mr. Freedman. He intimated that records and inventories are padded and that extra requisitions are made to cover needless wages." Material that could be used right away is put in the storehouses, he said, and stuff not usable for months is piled up outside without any shelter."

"Transportation tie-ups and bad weather are used by the American International Corporation as excuses to cover the mistakes of its management at Hog Island. Only friends of Stone & Webster can get responsible positions there," said Mr. Freedman. He charged that T. A. Carr, the works manager at Hog Island, who draws \$10,000 a year, is merely a figurehead. In proof of this he pointed out that his assistant, B. W. Harris, draws a higher salary, \$12,000 a year.

Senator Nelson of Minnesota brought out, testimony to the effect that the Minneapolis men form a



The Riga front

German forces are continuing their advance in the East, have passed through Werder, and are presumably moving in the direction of Reval, an important seaport in Estonia.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

The German advance on the eastern front still continues. Berlin reports that, on both sides of the Riga-Petrograd railway, Russian positions have been passed for a distance of 12 miles, German forces meeting with only feeble resistance. The latest reports are to the effect that a landing has been made at Werder on the coast of Estonia, and that the German forces are advancing, presumably in the direction of Reval. Further south German divisions, according to Berlin, are pressing forward, and moving beyond Lutsk, are marching on Rovno.

A dispatch from General Allenby in Palestine reports the British forces within four miles of Jericho. There is no news of importance from the remaining battle fronts.

German Propaganda

General Maurice Tells of Efforts to Stop Use of Poison Gas

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—A new development of German propaganda, General Maurice, Director of Military Operations at the War Office, remarked in an interview yesterday, is the endeavor in Switzerland to influence the Geneva Red Cross to protest against the further use of poison gas. "Now we in this country are ready at any moment to give up the use of anything so horrible as poison gas," he said, "but it is first of all necessary to consider the circumstances in which we came to use it."

The Germans, having accused us of having used poison gas first began an attack with it in April, 1915, at Ypres. It came upon us at a moment when we were naturally quite unable to protect ourselves. It mainly rolled upon the French front and the French were compelled to give ground, leaving the Canadian division of their flank exposed and in a position of great danger. As you all know the gallant fighting of the Canadian divisions saved Ypres. Later, the enemy repeated the use of poison gas on a number of occasions.

"We, in turn, purely as a defensive measure, had also to resort to it. (Continued on page two, column five)

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MONITOR ON WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

All editions of The Christian Science Monitor will be published tomorrow, Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday.

EXACT STATUS OF THE RED CROSS IS DETERMINED

War Department Issues Statement

Designed to Fix the Relation Which the Society Bears to Government and the Army

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The exact status of the Red Cross in the war has been determined by the War Department and incorporated in what amounts to a general order. The statement embodying this order has been issued, following conferences called by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, between representatives of the Surgeon-General's office and the Red Cross, and is approved by both the Secretary and the acting chief of staff.

It is considered that this order places the Red Cross, in its relation to the armed forces of the United States, in exactly the same position that it has heretofore occupied, and insures that it shall fulfill the function for which it was intended by its founder.

The injunction that officers

should be none the less diligent in attempting to foresee the needs of their department, in order that these needs may be supplied through regular government channels, while not considered to be aimed specifically at the abuse associated with the appropriation of \$100,000 for medical research, to include experimentation with animals, is considered to cover that situation and the language of the order appears to indicate that the War Department prefers to have such conditions foreseen by its own officers and such appropriations made from regular government sources.

The complete statement issued by the War Department reads:

It is the desire of the Secretary of War, as it should be of all officers of the army, to do everything possible for the comfort and welfare of the soldiers, and to make use of such agencies as are authorized and are in position to contribute to that end, in addition to the provisions made by the Government. The American Red Cross is a body authorized by law to render services of this character.

The following general statement, outlining certain approved activities of the Red Cross and methods for carrying them on, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. To distribute sweaters, mufflers, helmets, socks, comfort kits, etc., and to receive the assistance and cooperation of all officers in making the distribution fair, equal and where most needed.

2. To render emergency relief of

every kind upon the request or suggestion of an officer in charge. All officers are instructed to avail themselves of this assistance whenever, in their opinion, advisable. Officers should be none the less diligent in attempting to foresee the needs of their department in order that they may be supplied through regular government channels. All such requests must be approved by the commanding officer, who will cause a record to be kept of all such articles.

3. To relieve the anxiety and to sustain the morale of the soldiers who are worried about their families at home, and to promote the comfort and well-being of these families, authority is given to the American Red Cross to place one or more representatives of the Home Service Bureau of the Department of Civilian Relief at the service of the men of each division of the army wherever located. The soldiers should be informed through official orders of the presence of such representatives and that the Red Cross is able and willing to serve both soldiers and their families when in need of any helpful service. This representative and his assistants will be accredited to the division commander, and will be subject to his authority and to military laws and regulations. This representative of the Red Cross will have the status of an officer in the army, and will be provided quarters when available. Such assistants and clerks as may be necessary will be provided by the American Red Cross and must be males. These assistants and clerks, if any, will have the status of non-commissioned officers. All reports and correspondence of this officer will be subject to censorship of the commanding officer.

4. To conduct canteen service stations for furnishing refreshments to soldiers when traveling through the country; to furnish emergency relief to the sick and wounded en route and to see that they are conveyed to a hospital when necessary, and requested by the commanding officer. All commanders of troop trains are advised of this emergency service and are authorized to avail themselves of it whenever, in their opinion, advisable.

5. A representative of the American Red Cross may be attached to each base hospital to furnish emergency supplies when called upon to communicate with the families of patients, to render home service to patients and such other assistance as pertains to Red Cross work. The representative of the Red Cross so assigned, together with his assistants will be accredited to the commanding officer of the base hospital and will be subject to the same regulations, as to status, privileges, assistants and censorship, as provided in preceding paragraph ap-

plying to the representatives of the Red Cross assigned to divisions.

6. In order to render the above outlined service to the best advantage the accredited chief officer representing the American Red Cross at division headquarters will be a field director.

7. Officials of the Red Cross, as assigned on duty with the military establishment as outlined above, will be required to wear the regulation uniform of the American Red Cross, together with the insignia, etc., as approved by the Secretary of War.

8. The commanding generals of all cantonments and National Guard encampments and the commanding officers of all other encampments or organizations, to which Red Cross representatives may be assigned in accordance with this order, are authorized to furnish to the American Red Cross anything that they may request within reason, such as warehouses, offices, light, heat, telephones, etc., in order to enable them to properly carry on the work for which they are assigned.

By Order of the Secretary of War:

JOHN BIDDLE,
Major-General Acting Chief of Staff
Official:

H. P. McCAIN,
Adjutant-General

ARGENTINA PUTS TAX ON EXPORTS

Tariff Is Computed on Excess of Current Prices as Compared With Agreed Basic Prices Existing in the Pre-War Period

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The long-discussed tax on exports went into effect on Jan. 22, or 12 hours after the amount of the tax had been decided upon by the commission that had been charged with this duty.

When the President of the Republic presented the budget to Congress several months ago, he submitted a schedule of taxes which he proposed should be levied on exports. Congress declined to accept his plan and passed a law which provided for a constantly changing tax, the tax being determined by the selling price of the commodity as it compares with a basic or normal value which has been arbitrarily fixed by Congress.

Congress selected a list of the principal articles of export and fixed a basic value for them, which is more or less the normal value before the war. A commission meets monthly and sets another figure which it declares to be the ruling value of the commodity, and the export tax is based on the difference between these two figures.

Purely agricultural articles in this list, such as grains, pay 12 per cent on the difference between the basic and the current value, and all other articles pay 15 per cent, with the exception that canned meats and flour are subject to a 50 per cent rebate. As both are considered industrial products, the tax amounts to 7½ per cent on these commodities.

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Inform us if it has been received promptly. We also beg you to reply in Russian.
(Signed) Council of the People's Commissaries."

Vice-President in Reichstag

Dr. Paasche Upholds Peace With Ukraine—Calls It Fair

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—At the opening of the Reichstag on Tuesday, the Vice-President, Dr. Paasche, said that peace with Ukraine was of the utmost importance for Germany's economic development, and showed who and her allies were waging no war of conquest, since it stipulated for no indemnities nor cessions of territory, and was honorable and advantageous for both parties. If, he added, the Central Powers' diplomacy had not yet succeeded in reaching a reasonable peace with Great Russia, and the war had to be resumed, the fault would certainly not be theirs.

Continuing his speech, the Vice-President said that the present rulers of Great Russia had shown themselves in their true colors. While disputing about theories and protracting negotiations, they hoped for an internal revolution in Germany, and broke off negotiations when they saw that a cultured nation like Germany could not be enticed by the prospect of plunder to destroy the foundations of its civic existence. The Germans now shudder at the cruelties of the lawless bands supporting the present so-called Government of Russia, and hope that energetic action on their part will assist the races separating from Russia to resume peaceful work shortly.

Unhappily, the prospect of a speedy and honorable general peace had not improved. Despite his fear of the Central Powers' continuous submarine successes, and of possibility of attack by their armies, the enemy still hoped to enforce his will, but the German strength is unbroken and unshakable and much as they desire peace, the German people are determined to hold out until the attainment of a peace guaranteeing them the certainty of a healthy development, in a free country washed by a free ocean.

After a short sitting the House adjourned until Wednesday.

A Vienna message indicates that the Polish opposition has compelled the Government to modify its arrangements with Ukraine. The Premier, it states, has informed the Reichstag that representatives of the Rada and the Austro-Hungarian Government have signed an agreement complementary to the Ukrainian treaty of peace, stating that the Cholm district will not revert to the Ukrainian Republic and providing for the appointment of a mixed commission to decide its fate later on racial lines and with due regard to the wishes of the population. The announcement, the message adds, was warmly applauded.

Prepare to Defend Petrograd

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—By an overwhelming majority, the Bolshevik and Revolutionary Socialists of the Left in the Central Executive Committee voted to defend Petrograd at all costs. A mobilization of all workers is being considered.

Polish Parties Unite

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERNE, Switzerland (Thursday)—Vienna messages state that the Ukrainian settlement has united all the Polish parties as never before in opposition to the Central Powers. Demonstrations have taken place in Lemberg, Cracow and other Galician towns and a one-day protest strike has been everywhere observed, while the Polish Minister of Education and the Polish Minister for Galicia have resigned from the Austrian Government. Meanwhile, conferences between the Poles and Socialists and discussions between the former and the Premier are proceeding in Vienna.

The Neue Zürcher Zeitung's Vienna correspondent learns that the Premier contemplates the immediate introduction of constitutional reforms in favor of the Czechs and South Slavs, with a view to obtaining a majority for the budget despite Polish opposition.

Rumania and Central Powers

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—A Vienna message states that the Rumanian Government is reported to have expressed a wish for a preliminary discussion with the Central Powers' representatives, concerning the eventual conclusion of peace, and Count Czernin and other delegates will shortly go to Rumania. Authoritative quarters are pessimistic, however, concerning peace prospects. A Berlin message gives Feb. 22 as the probable date of the beginning of negotiations.

German Proclamations in Russia

LONDON, England (Thursday)—German detachments, 20 miles east of Vitebsk, distributed proclamations, declaring that resistance to Germany was futile, and that German forces are preparing to occupy Petrograd, according to a dispatch from Petrograd today.

Russian Press Comment

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—Commenting on the Russian peace negotiations with the Central Powers, the Pravda declares: "If General Hoffman continues the war, he will restore the nobles and landlords and bankers. We'll fight to the last bullet and the last man."

German Successes Ridiculed

ZURICH, Switzerland (Thursday)—Commenting on the German movement against Russia, copies of the Mannheim Volks Stimme, received here declare: "Germany's successes in the East against an enemy's demobilized army are grotesque and unworthy of heroic troops."

RUSSIA AS SEEN BY A DIPLOMATIST

Views of Baron Rosen, Former Ambassador to United States, Given Last July, Largely Borne Out by Later Events

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Following are extracts from the letter of Baron Rosen:

"In these truly tragic times, it is the stern duty of every Russian who has at heart, not the 'saving' of his own or of this or that party's political 'face,' but the welfare, nay the very existence of his country and nation, to face the truth as it really is, and to aid by every means in his power every honest endeavor to find a way out of the present deadlock, consistent with the nation's honor and dignity, and to save what can still be saved from the wreck of the country's former greatness and prosperity. Such a way I pointed out in an article which one of the minor political newspapers here has had the courage to print, and of which I prepared a translation for the special benefit of the American Mission to Russia. This article was simply the amplification, for the sake of popularization, of a memorial which I have in person presented individually to all the leading members of the Coalition Government, with the exception of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who has not seen fit to grant my request for an interview. The now more than ever urgently needed diplomatic action advocated in that memorial I had pressed as long ago as December last (1916), upon the attention of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pokrovsky, when the Allies were preparing their reply to President Wilson's address. Mr. Pokrovsky, an able and level-headed man, but quite new to his office and quite inexperienced in the handling of momentous international affairs, although agreeing with my view of the exigencies of the situation had evidently to yield to influences which he was unable or unwilling to resist. The result was that President Wilson was vouchsafed a collective reply on behalf of the Allies, the Russian part of which was particularly, and I make bold to say, ludicrously unreasonable, and which will forever stand as a monument of latter-day European diplomacy's fateful incompetence, or else weak-kneed subserviency to demagogic folly.

"Then came the revolution, and the declaration of war by the United States to Germany. Victorious Russian democracy lost no time in proclaiming to the world, with noble and fearless directness, its aims: 'Peace, as soon as it can possibly be brought about by negotiation—not separate peace with Germany, as Russian democracy has been, and still is being, falsely accused of advocating, but general peace, in full agreement with all our allies; peace without annexations and without war contributions; and peace on the basis of the freedom of all nationalities to determine their own destinies.'

"This program the first Provisional Government, composed of representatives of the so-called 'bourgeois' parties, with the sole exception of Mr. Kerensky, had been reluctantly compelled to adopt, under pressure from the Socialist Council of Workman and Soldier Deputies. It has been, and is still, sneeringly referred to in their partisan press. Their reluctance to adopt it was so thinly veiled, and, in fact, so manifest, as to favor everywhere the formation of an entirely erroneous conception of the true meaning of the Russian revolution.

"The Councils of Workman and Soldier Deputies are, of course, entirely self-constituted bodies, but they are in close touch with the masses, and they have rightly gauged the real feelings of the 15,000,000 to 17,000,000 of

"This is probably a very new estimate of the army which the new Russia inherited from the old regime.—S. N. H.]

soldiers and sailors called to the colors, who are the true representatives of the peasantry of Russia, of the class who constitute the bulk and mainstay of the nation. Therein lies the secret of the irresistibility of the Councils' power, much more than in the attractiveness to the masses of their socialist doctrines. If the leaders of the 'bourgeois' parties had had the political wisdom of fully realizing this, they would have frankly adopted the Councils' program, and would have immediately proceeded to open negotiations with our Allies, in order to seek their adhesion to the Russian Democracy's proposals, as I advocated in my article, of which I inclose a translation. [This article was published in the Den of June 2, 1917, and was reprinted in America. But I give the most striking paragraph of the article: "It



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Underwood & Underwood

Baron Roman Romanovich Rosen
Formerly Russian Ambassador to the United States

therefore remains for us, casting aside still another meaning, which is also all watchwords void of any clearly defined meaning, to enter upon diplomatic negotiations with our allies and the United States of America, now closely associated with our coalition, and by this means to elicit what concrete conditions of a future peace would satisfy their just demands, and could be conciliated with the declaration of the Provisional Government, and with the principles proclaimed by President Wilson—such negotiations necessarily centering in London. Having reached an agreement on these points, basic conditions for future peace negotiations might be jointly determined upon, and might then be communicated to the German Government as a kind of ultimatum on behalf of a coalition of powers embracing almost all civilized mankind, leaving it open to that Government either to accept these conditions, or else to shoulder the sole responsibility for the continuation of the war, rendered inevitable by a refusal to accept them."—S. N. H.]

"Such truly patriotic action would have enabled them to hold on to their posts in the Provisional Government, to moderate by their participation in shaping its policies the economic claims of the Socialist parties, and to keep the ship of state on an even keel. They, however, preferred to cling to their war cry, 'No peace without a final and decisive victory,' and to their imperialistic program, as outlined in the reply to President Wilson's address of December, 1916, thus abandoning the ship of state, at a most critical moment in the country's history, to the one-sided guidance of the Socialist parties, and considerably weakening the position of the country from an international point of view. This attitude of the 'bourgeois' parties has evidently to yield to influences which he was unable or unwilling to resist. The result was that President Wilson was vouchsafed a collective reply on behalf of the Allies, the Russian part of which was particularly, and I make bold to say, ludicrously unreasonable, and which will forever stand as a monument of latter-day European diplomacy's fateful incompetence, or else weak-kneed subserviency to demagogic folly.

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"These parties, or their leaders, still seem to be unable to realize that, under modern conditions of warfare, when no longer comparatively small professional armies, but whole nations armed to the teeth, confront each other, imperialist policies can be carried through only when they are fully understood and endorsed by the bulk of the nations at war. This is emphatically not the case in the present war so far as Russia is concerned. The Russian peasantry, who compose 90 per cent of the fighting forces of the nation, are as a class still largely illiterate, densely ignorant, politically quite uneducated, and therefore incapable of forming a reasoned opinion on questions of foreign policies. Such abstract notions as 'the great Slav cause,' 'hegemony,' 'balance of power,' or such legends as the supposed traditional yearning of the Russian people for the possession of Constantinople, strategic considerations in regard to 'straits' or 'keys' to this or that sea, and so forth, all belong to a small-circle of intellectuals, who by their control of the press, their influence on the Government and the numerically very limited reading public, are enabled to create the illusion of a 'public opinion' of the immense mass of the Russian people. The truth is that all this does not convey any meaning to the masses of the people, and to the ever so many millions of men who have been called to the colors, and who are now wearing soldiers' garb."

"Any one who keeps his thought clear and unbefuddled by the jingoistic clap-trap that pervades the utterances of the censored press, and of public men in all the belligerent countries, must see that one crying, tragically crying, need of this country—and for that matter of all the countries engaged in this awful war—is Peace; certainly not a separate peace with Germany, which would be disastrous all round, but a general peace in full agreement with all our allies, on the basis of the Russian Democracy's declaration, and the principles proclaimed by the President of the United States, upon terms just and fair to all. Such a peace, without forcible annexations and punitive indemnities, would create the only possible condition which would insure its becoming a really durable peace, and would deal a death-blow to militarism, by proving conclusively that war, even on such a gigantic scale, and after entailing such colossal sacrifices of material and moral values, was unprofitable to all concerned."

"The Russian revolution carries of negotiation, before the destruction

and ruin wrought by the war shall have become irretrievable."

"My voice, of course, is nothing but a very still and very small voice, entirely drowned in the gigantic chorus of largely self-imposed madness, which fills the universe with its martial din. But it is a voice in the service of Eternal Truth, and in the end Truth must and will prevail. In that service, and for the sacred cause of peace, I shall go on fighting, with word and pen, until my heart stops beating."

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

Some of our foremost chemists applied themselves to the development of poison gases and to the providing of protective measures and we have now reached a point when we have a definite superiority in both respects.

"That is the moment when the Germans start propaganda for poison gas to be given up and what we have to consider is this: if we were voluntarily to agree to abstain from the use of poison gas we general responsibility for the lives of their men, any guarantee that Germany will not spring another surprise on us as they did in April, 1917?"

Turning to the operations in Palestine, General Maurice reported an interesting development there where, as he had indicated in a previous interview, the next move might be in the direction of Jericho. The rainy season, he pointed out, had delayed operations, the rivers from the hills of Judea being in flood and preventing the construction of railway lines. An advance, however, had now been made which had carried the British completely forward to the ridge overlooking the Jordan Valley and from this point they had nothing before them but a steady descent into that valley. This situation was, therefore, full of interesting possibilities.

Discussing minor topics, General Maurice referred to the air raids on London. Since Jan. 1, the Germans had carried out fire raids on England, of which two had been completely abortive. On their side the British had carried out 13 raids on Germany, all of which had secured definite and material results.

Raid Near Polygon Wood

LONDON, England (Thursday)—A successful raid by New Zealand troops early today in the neighborhood of the Polygon Wood, in which a few Germans were taken prisoners, was reported today by Field Marshall Haig.

"Near Flesquieres the enemy artillery was active yesterday evening," he stated.

British Aerial Activity

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—On Monday much aerial work was accomplished in conjunction with the artillery activity and the taking of photographs. Numerous air raids during the day and night were carried out and Treves and Thionville were bombed for the third time in 36 hours. Treves station broke into flames and three other buildings were alight when the machines left. At Thionville, bursts were seen on the railway and in the gas works and a large fire was started, which was visible to the pilots attacking Treves. Two British machines failed to return. Continuous air fighting took place, 11 German machines being brought down and six driven down out of control. Two other British machines are missing.

At night one of our squadrons

reached the aviation camp at La Comine and dropped two tons of explosives, causing a large fire. All of our machines and those of the Allies returned without damage.

Last evening an enemy airplane returning from a bombing expedition was brought down north of Treviso.

At Messelio and east of the Perthus, strong enemy detachments attempting to reach our position were repulsed; a few prisoners remained in our hands.

Aerial activity on both sides was marked along the front lines. At dawn a squadron of British machines surprised the aviation ground at Casarsa and bombed it with very good effect; an airship shed was destroyed.

At night one of our squadrons reached the aviation camp at La Comine and dropped two tons of explosives, causing a large fire. All of our machines and those of the Allies returned without damage.

Last evening an enemy airplane returning from a bombing expedition was brought down north of Treviso.

VIENNA, Austria (Thursday)—The official statement issued on Wednesday reads as follows:

An enemy attack on Monte Pertica failed, with heavy enemy losses.

General von Linsingen's troops have advanced further in the direction of Kovno.

Lutsk was occupied by General Lin-

sing's army.

the east. German troops have entered Esthonia. Werder has been passed through in an easterly direction.

An earlier communiqué states that on both sides of the Riga-Petrograd railway, the Russian positions 12½ miles beyond the old German front were crossed. The feeble enemy resistance near Lutsk, north of the railway, was soon broken. German divisions pushed forward from Dvinsk to the northeast and east, advancing between Dvinsk and Lutsk on wide sectors. German divisions pressing forward beyond Lutsk are marching on Rovno. A total of 2500 prisoners, several hundred guns and a great amount of rolling stock have fallen into German hands.

Number necessary to carry amendment 36.

Number that have voted to favor, 7.

Number that have voted against, 9.

Number that have yet to vote, 41.

Number needed of those yet to vote, 29.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:

MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.

VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.

KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 17-23.

NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 24-25.

MARYLAND—Feb. 13.

VISIT TO A NAVAL TRAINING CENTER

Special Representative of The Christian Science Monitor Gives His Impressions of One of Britain's Training Ships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—So general is the public acceptance of "Jack Tar's Hardiness" that the public usually omits to consider how "Jack Tar" obtained hardiness.

Accordingly, through the British Admiralty's usual consideration for these matters, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor found him self in a small steam pinnace, speed over the wind-swept waters of a south-coast English harbor on a visit to one of His Majesty's training ships. The port teemed with interesting craft, with a great preponderance of naval units of all kinds, from the small motor tender of a destroyer, to battleships of the line. It is claimed that in the training of a seaman, as to any other occupation, "atmosphere" contributes largely to the success of the course. If that argument holds good there should not be a single case of failure among the many boys and youths he saw that day. Passing down the harbor, trawler after trawler was to be seen on its way out to sweep the ocean's surface for nests of "eggs" deposited by the ever-active U-boats. A nameless unit of the American light-cruiser forces received a vociferous cheer from our tiny craft and there after could be seen "Old Glory" floating from the "peak" of many other vessels of Uncle Sam's navy. The ingenuity of all one saw speaks volumes for the men of the "silent forces." There were some of the very latest examples of camouflage which one would assume to be effective where the distance was a number of miles, but when viewed from only a few hundred yards the effect was like a practical joke, or the attempt of a cubist artist to be funny.

In the distance were three great hulls towering up from the waters, their sides black and forbidding and pierced with many windows and port-holes. These were some of the last of England's wooden ships of war. The largest of the three was the old impregnable. She had never been in commission, we were informed. It was supposed her back was broken in launching in 1862 and she was considered unfit for active service. For present needs, however, she is admirably suited, for together with the other two ships to which she is connected by a covered way, she houses a naval training school of some 1200 to 1400 boys of 15 or 16 years of age.

On drawing alongside the pinnace was greeted by the officers in charge of the school, and without wasting unnecessary time in social formalities the inspection of the institution began. The first impression gained was the neatness of it all. The ship, the boys, their instructors, were spotlessly tidy! There appeared to be a place for each and everything, and everything was in its place. A tour of the top deck showed a large number of classes in session, and all the boys appeared to be keenly interested in what their instructor was saying or in the subject on the blackboard. They were learning the art of laying and aiming a six-inch gun, by a device which makes the conditions similar to those prevailing at sea; an invention of Admiral Sir Percy Scott. They were learning also how to splice a rope, launch a lifeboat, and steer a ship under most realistic conditions.

Added to this was a course of gunnery drill, musketry drill, physical drill, and all the other essentials of that thorough training which go to make up what will one day be a seaman or gunner or a warrant officer or even a commissioned officer in His Majesty's navy.

Take, for instance, the gun-laying device which is termed a dotter. This is most ingenious. A dummy six-inch naval gun, practically a duplicate of the genuine article, is connected with a diminutive target placed a few feet from the muzzle of the gun. The target is the work of an experienced artist or scene painter and exactly represents the dim outline of a battleship miles off on the horizon. To add a further touch of realism the target is not fixed or steady! A motor is attached to a device which moves the target in such a way that the effect is exactly as though the gun was on the heaving deck of a battleship in half a gale, causing the gunner to fire at the moments when the heave of the vessel brings his target into line with his sights.

Every time the trigger of the gun is pulled and the imaginary shell sent hurtling through the air, a small pencil at the back of the target imprints a tiny dot on a scaled card which is lined in a way to correspond with the position of the battleship on the painted target, and it is seen at a glance whether the sighting was accurately done or not. Grouped round this dummy gun were a class of some 20 or 30 boys, and one of them was laying the gun. When he had fired some 20 or 30 shots, the operation ceased, and the card on the reverse side of the target showed on examination that out of some 24 shots only four or five had failed to hit the mark.

A study of this group of boys was most instructive. Attention was written on every feature, and the attitude of each one was indicative of the greatest keenness and alertness.

In another section of the deck, on what might be said to resemble the bridge of a battleship, was a complete ship's binnacle or ship's compass, with the "wheel" in front of it, both the binnacle and "wheel" being

mounted on a movable platform attached to a small electric motor which set the operation of the wheel set in motion and in turn caused the movable platform to swing in one direction or the other, just as the prow of a vessel would under the hand of the man at the helm.

It must not be thought that the boys' instruction is entirely confined to practical demonstrations, for there is a great deal of book learning and theoretical knowledge necessary for the equipment of the man who becomes a gunnery expert or who wishes to qualify for warrant officers or in some instances, commissioned rank. These boys are drawn from every station in life, but mostly from the humbler folk in town or country.

While passing to the next group of training ships it was explained that after a course of some six or eight months, the boys on the ships just left, unless they are going to qualify for an advanced gunnery course or some other more technical branch of the navy, are drafted out into the navy itself and in time become the fighting men of the fleet. Just such a boy as one of these was Jack Cornwell, the boy hero of the Jutland battle, and he had been trained on the ship we had just left.

The next group of training ships was situated further up the harbor and not far from the shore. This particular group was apparently devoted more to the mechanical or engineering training of the boys. Most of them enter the ships at the age of 15 to take a course of four years' duration and on leaving become efficient mechanics or engineers. From the quality of the work which the older youths had turned out there was no doubt as to their efficiency at the end of the training. It is these men who form the nucleus of the engine-room staff of a battleship and who may eventually attain to commissioned rank in the engineering branch of the navy.

A visit to another ship showed how the stokers for the navy are trained. The man in the street probably never realizes that a stoker requires any training at all. But a stoker's job does not merely consist of shoveling coal into a furnace; he must be able to detect gases in the bunkers, and disperse them. He has to understand water gauges and safety valves, and many other details common to any stokerhole.

It is the object of these training ships to start the boy or man on whatever particular work he has chosen with as much knowledge of his job as is possible to give him without the practical experience which can only come from carrying on the actual job itself.

Finally leaving the training ships and the harbor, a visit was made to the vast training establishment on shore. Here were chiefly barracks and officers' quarters, parade grounds and recreation fields. The chief feature of interest was the signaling school, with its ingenious methods of teaching the boys under actual sea-going conditions, as far as it is possible to do so on shore. The equipment of this branch of the work includes a 25,000-candle-power searchlight, and here again it would not require a great stretch of the imagination to picture the keenness of the boys to learn how to operate the patent shutter by which the signaling is carried on. There is a strikingly simple, but very effective method for reproducing the various combinations of masthead lights carried by different types of vessels for the purpose of identification at night. With the aid of this apparatus by touching a button, any combination of lights desired can be shown in miniature and exactly as they would appear in the distance at sea.

The officers in charge of the various branches of instruction were variously interesting and very proud of their contribution to Britain's war effort, and we were informed that more than 12,000 boys had passed out into the navy from one group of training ships alone. The boys all looked in excellent condition. Great care is taken to watch individual progress, and any boy showing aptitude or ability along any particular line of development is singled out and given every opportunity to use his talent to the best advantage.

GERMANS AND ART TREASURES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—A communication from the Imperial Chancellor to the president of the Reichstag describes the measures taken for the protection of art treasures on the various fronts. The supervision of this work on the Western Front, it states, has been intrusted to Dr. Demmier, the deputy director of the Royal Museum in Berlin; that on the Rumanian to Professor Braune, the director of the Munich picture galleries; and that in Upper Italy to Geheimrat von Falke, director of the Königliche Kunstsammlungen in Berlin. It is further stated that museums and depots in Bruges, Valenciennes, Fourmies, Charleville and Sedan have been established for the reception of objects of art collected in the West.

VOYAGES REQUIRE LICENSES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—By a new regulation published under the Defense of the Realm Act it is provided that except under a license granted by the Shipping Controller: (a) No British ship, being a ship registered in the United Kingdom and being, if a steamer of not less than 500 tons gross tonnage, and of a sailing ship, of not less than 1000 tons gross tonnage, shall proceed to sea on any voyage whatsoever; (b) No British ship whatsoever shall proceed to sea from any port in the United Kingdom; (c) No ship whatsoever shall proceed to sea on a voyage from any port in the British Islands to any other port in the British Islands.

A study of this group of boys was most instructive. Attention was written on every feature, and the attitude of each one was indicative of the greatest keenness and alertness.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from I. F. S. photograph
Alexander Karageorgevitch
Prince Regent of Serbia

PRINCE ALEXANDER OF SERBIA'S GREAT TASK

By The Christian Science Monitor special Balkan correspondent

LONDON, England—The world war produced no more sympathetic and heroic figure than the young Prince Regent of Serbia. Promoted at an early age to the leadership of a small democratic State which had just embarked on the difficult task of mending the ravages of three successful campaigns, and organizing the administration of territorial acquisitions which had well-nigh doubled its area, he had scarce time to realize the greatness which had been suddenly thrust upon him, when his country was plunged anew into strife and called upon to fight for its very existence.

Born at Cetinje on Dec. 4, 1888, the son of Prince Peter Karageorgevitch (then a simple pretender to the Serbian throne) and the eldest daughter of King Nicholas of Montenegro, he was taken to Geneva by his father and there received his early education in the Swiss public schools. In 1899 the family moved to Petrograd, where Alexander studied law, it having been decided that his elder brother George should follow a military career.

In 1903 Prince Peter was called to the Serbian throne, whereupon his family took up residence in Belgrade, but Alexander was sent back to Petrograd the following year to enter the corps des pages of Tsar Nicholas II. In 1909 he returned again to Belgrade and completed his studies under the guidance of Serbian professors. Shortly afterward, Prince George renounced his rights of succession, and Prince Alexander became heir-apparent, in which capacity, with the grade of colonel, he took command of the First Serbian Army at the outbreak of war with Turkey in 1912. His troops were primarily responsible for the victories of Koumanovo and Prilep and he again led them to success on the Bregalnitz during the campaign against Bulgaria the following year.

Prior to the declaration of war by Austria-Hungary in 1914, King Peter confided to his son the regency of the kingdom, and in this capacity he took up the responsibilities of commander-in-chief of the army. With the exception of periodical visits to the front, he spent all his time at headquarters, sharing the inconveniences inseparable from active service, inspiring his soldiers with confidence, and enthroning himself in the hearts of the populace. When misfortune fell upon the land and the army became faced with the necessity of withdrawal across the Albanian Mountains, his was the galvanizing force which time and again spurred on the soldiers to renewed endeavor.

Serious and reserved, sociable and approachable, Prince Alexander was endowed with great personal charm and was eminently fitted to preside over the destinies of the most democratic of kingdoms. He was a Serb of the Serbs, the direct descendant of the first Karageorge ("Black" George) who rallied his people against the Turks and led them in the struggle for national independence, and it must be remarked of him that he always held the constitutional liberties and rights of the people in prime respect. With these necessary attributes of Twentieth Century kingship, he combined a keen knowledge of European and Balkan politics and a sound understanding of the arts and crafts of modern

warfare. Of his loyalty to the allied cause it need only be said that, when confronted with propositions for a separate peace with Austria, he replied: "The word of Serbia is engaged and her way is marked out—to vanquish, or to die with honor."

MEETING IN ROME TO HONOR AMERICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—The Great Hall of the Senatorial Palace on the Capitol, Rome, was recently the scene of a meeting in honor of the United States at which the American Ambassador and the ministers, Nitti, Sacchi, Clifftoni, Dallolio, and Miliani were present, as well as numerous undersecretaries and deputies. The first speaker was Don Prospero Colonna, Mayor of Rome, who paid a tribute to the United States for their entrance into the war. Guglielmo Marconi, who followed him, was accorded a great reception, and spoke of the cordial reception given in America to the Italian mission of which he had formed part. The United States, by their entrance into the war, had set a noble example of disinterestedness and humanity, and he looked for a closer collaboration between America and Italy after the war.

The next speaker, Signor Nitti, in his turn alluded to the kindly welcome extended by America to the Italian mission and to the special popularity enjoyed by Guglielmo Marconi, the man who was

so eminently representative of the intellectual affinity which united their ancient race to the vigorous, youthful vitality of the American people.

He dwelt at some length on the lofty and ideal considerations which had induced the United States to enter the war, and stated that the words in which President Wilson had defined America's war aims, the defense of right and liberty, as superior to any other consideration, were really regarded as axiomatic and stood for a duty which was felt by every American citizen.

They, in Italy, said Signor Nitti,

were conscious of the difficulties of the present hour, and they had no program which was not a practical one.

They worked for no unwarrantable expansions, and for nothing that was not in keeping with their historical necessities and the same ideals of democracy.

Russia had shown that there was something worse than war, and that was internal dissolution in the face of the enemy, and she was showing today that a real peace could only come by means of a firm purpose of resistance and through discipline and effort.

War, with all its horrors, had never taken so many lives nor destroyed so much riches, nor produced so much ruin in Russia, as had been brought about by a separate peace of dissolution.

Resistance, meant victory.

President Wilson, in his historical message declaring war, had said that right was more precious than peace,

and they could use no other language,

neither could other words be said in the Capitol. They wished not only for themselves, but also for their enemies,

a peace which should be the triumph of right.

Only in that way could peace be lasting or could they look without

too much regret, at all that the war had meant in the way of destruction and sacrifice.

The applause that followed Signor Nitti's speech was renewed again and again, and President Wilson, America, and Italy were enthusiastically acclaimed.

PREPARATIONS FOR SPANISH ELECTIONS

Plans for Campaigns Being Made in the Midst of Much Unrest Regarding High Price of Food and the Scarcity of Coal

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain—Extraordinary reports are coming in from all parts of Spain, as has been mentioned in a cable to The Christian Science Monitor, showing the dangerous state of unrest and excitement of the population, owing to the dearth of food and its scarcity, and the shortage of coal. The rioting at Barcelona, Valencia and other places increases, women being generally the ring-leaders. At Barcelona the crowd stormed the prefecture. The bakers' shops in many parts of the city have been broken into, and the crowd went to the covered market with sacks and filled them with all the foods they could seize. The people have also been stopping the street cars and forcing travelers to descend. Wagons carrying coal through the streets have to be protected by armed guards. Theaters, cafés and restaurants are everywhere closed, and the occupiers of private houses keep their doors locked. At Santander the women and the police have come into conflict, and at Malaga about a thousand women threw stones at the houses of the middle classes, doing much damage. The authorities seem to be to a considerable extent nonplussed as to how to deal with these demonstrations on the part of the women, and little has been done to stop them. In some places there seems to be a strong disposition toward a general strike, and in view of the threats in this direction at Barcelona, troops have been posted in the streets. Two women who deposited a bomb in front of a house in the Calle Canals have been arrested.

Strong criticism is being directed against the Minister of Public Works, Señor Alcalá Zamora, on account of his alleged failure to handle the situation. It is declared that the crisis in the transports and the food supply is due directly to his mismanagement, and that he has been subjected to Germanophile influences. Some of the most responsible newspapers, like La Correspondencia de España and El Liberal, are associating themselves with these criticisms, and the resignation of the Minister is regarded as probable. Señor Zamora's organ in the press, El Dia, is owned chiefly by the brothers Mannesmann, who are Germans. In many ways anti-German feeling now appears to be rapidly on the increase, the recent torpedoing of the Spanish steamship Joaquin Mumbra, at this crisis, having stirred up intense irritation. The captains and pilots of Gijon, to which the ship belonged, have sent a joint protest to the German Ambassador, and the Premier and Minister of Marine have also banded him a protest, couched, it is said, in very strong terms. It is pointed out that Germany's extension of her submarine area seriously affects neutrals, and particularly Spain, who may be cut off from North Africa and the Canaries. Again, it is noted as a significant coincidence that the torpedoing of the Joaquin Mumbra coincides with the presence in Spain of American, French and English commercial missions, and with ministerial statements in which the idea of an agreement between Spain and these nations is approved.

Some of the leading newspapers, which have hitherto been silent on this subject, are now strongly advocating the establishment of commercial agreements between Spain and the Allies, declaring that Spain can no longer hold herself aloof, and that her vital interests demand the conclusion of reciprocal arrangements. In this connection a specially interesting incident has just taken place, the Premier, Señor García Prieto, making a point of publicly approving an article that appeared in the leading Conservative newspaper, La Epoca, in which a commercial and financial agreement between France and Spain was strongly advocated, as being advantageous to both countries. Señor Prieto, being a Democratic Liberal, apparently wishes, by this means, to indicate unity of opinion on the subject. I am in absolute agreement with La Epoca, he said, and such an agreement will be established as soon as circumstances demand, and will enable us to export a surplus of food-stuffs, such as fruits, which can be sold without prejudice to the national economy. The Cabinet is firmly decided to do its best in the primordial interests of the nation.

Preparations are now on foot for the forthcoming general elections, but in view of the disturbed state of the country there are serious misgivings upon this matter. At the end of a Cabinet council which lasted six hours, the Government announced that it would take measures to assure the strict legality and sincerity of the elections. The local authorities, it is stated, will be obliged to abstain entirely from participation in the elections, and any transgression of the election law and all corruption will be severely punished. However, there are increasing reports as to a great Germanophile election campaign with a view to securing a large number of seats in the Cortes devoted to the German interests after the establishment of peace, and there can be no doubt about the Germanophile activities in this direction at present. It is also announced that the Finance Minister, the War Minister and the Minister of Public Works are about to undertake personal election campaigns and to address a large number of meetings. Colonel Marquez, who was recently called upon to resign the presidency of the chief infantry officers' junta of defense on account of a difficulty he had had with the War Minister, Señor La Cierva, denies that he intends, as reported, to put himself forward as a candidate for the Cortes, although both from Right and Left he had been strongly pressed to do so. The candidates for the Left in Madrid will be Señores Melquiades Alvarez, Pablo Iglesias, Lerroux, Castrovio, Pallares, and Besteiro. The last named is one of the Cartagena prisoners sentenced to life terms in connection with the revolutionary strike last summer and for whose release there has lately been so much agitation.

The physicians in charge claim it would have been a simple operation. Possibly. But even so, simple operations have been known to result fatally and physicians are agreed that when a man goes under the knife there is no way of determining the outcome. I myself submitted to what was called a simple operation 14 years ago and the wound has never healed, causing me more suffering than the original trouble ever did. I have also submitted to having that wound burned with 95 per cent carbolic acid several times to form a fresh surface so it would heal, but all to no avail. I have had 10 different doctors trying allopathic, homeopathic and electrical treatments, and no physician can tell me the reason for its not healing. I am not telling this experience to criticize the physicians, as they all studied my case and put forth their very best efforts to cure me, but instead to prove the unreliability of their methods and operations.

In the face of this little mite of evidence is it fair to force our boys to submit to operations and court-martial them if they refuse? No, a thousand times no, and every mother who sees the injustice of it should cry out against it.

I have a boy who is large and robust but too young to enlist without the consent of his mother, which I could never conscientiously give so long as he would be obliged to be inoculated with poison serums and perhaps be forced under some operation before he could even have the opportunity of striking a blow for his country.

I would, though, give my consent to his going into the trenches when needed, and if he should be killed I would be reconciled by the fact that he sacrificed his life for a noble cause, but if he should die from the result of some operation I would never be reconciled to that, it would be such a useless sacrifice.

LETTERS

No Compulsory Surgery

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Recently, there appeared in your paper, an account of a young man in the army being court-martialed and deprived of a third of his pay for refusing to submit to a surgical operation. As a mother, I cannot help but raise my voice in protest to such injustice. What are the ideals for which we are fighting? Are they not justice, liberty and freedom for all? And

PROTESTS HEARD ON MORE VACCINATION

Legislative Public Health Committee Hears Objections to Proposed Extension of Compulsory Law to Private Schools

"There is a rapidly growing sentiment against vaccination and when the public is fully awake to the situation, compulsory vaccination, at any rate, is done for," Dr. M. F. Padelford told the legislative Public Health Committee today. Dr. Padelford was among the remonstrants at a hearing on bills to extend the Compulsory Vaccination Law to all private schools in Massachusetts and to make more radical the certificates of exemption now issued by registered physicians.

"At the present time," he continued, "people of wealth have been able to escape compulsory vaccination by sending their children to the private schools. The bill before the committee will press extremely heavily upon the wealthy, even as the existing law presses upon those who send their children to the public schools."

He, as a physician, deemed it unfair to arbitrarily require a doctor to personally examine a child before granting exemption, thinking there was a moral right, at least, by which the parents could explain the condition of the child in a letter, on the strength of which exemption could be granted.

He charged that vaccination advocates have grossly misrepresented their case in the past, and told of many fatalities from vaccination. What was required in the law, he contended, was a definition of vaccination, for, he stated, during a century of experience with vaccine, there has not been a continuous period of 10 years during which it has been made from the same products.

A. F. Hill of Boston declared that if the people realized this proposed radical law was chiefly sought by what he termed the "medical trust," they would have filled the hearing room in opposition. He charged Boston officials with hiding from the people the exemption features of the law.

Representative Bagshaw of Fall River supported his bill to provide a \$100 fine for the use of impure vaccine virus. Prof. H. C. Ernst of Harvard declared the measure would abolish vaccination, in that he said vaccine virus cannot be produced on a large scale to comply with its terms of purity. Dr. Eugene R. Kelley, the new commissioner of the State Department of Health, opposed the Bagshaw Bill, and was ready to accept the bill to extend compulsory vaccination to the private schools.

Dr. Samuel B. Woodard, president of the Massachusetts Medical Society, submitted letters from colleagues and private schools to show that they did not object to the bill. He also presented letters from Cardinal O'Conor and the Roman Catholic bishops of Springfield and Fall River, none of whom objected to having the municipalities maintain doctors at public expense to attend to vaccination in the parochial schools.

FIFTEEN MORE SHIPS LOST BY THE BRITISH

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday) — During the week ending Feb. 16, 12 big British ships, including two for the week ending Feb. 9, three small ships and one fishing vessel were sunk. Eight British vessels, including two in the previous week, were unsuccessfully attacked. Arrivals were 2322; departures, 2393.

Figures compiled from British Admiralty statistics show the weekly average of unrestricted German submarine activities against British shipping, exclusive of fishing craft, for the first six months after Feb. 25 to be: Arrivals and departures, 5260; number of vessels sunk, 26; per cent sunk, 51; beat of attacks, 17. The weekly result, beginning with the second six months, is as follows:

Week	Arrivals and Vessels	% Beat of ending departures	sunk	sunk	attacks
Aug. 22	5,309	23	43	6	6
Sept. 2	4,816	23	47	9	9
Sept. 9	5,612	18	32	12	12
Sept. 16	5,425	28	51	6	6
Sept. 23	5,506	15	27	10	10
Sept. 30	4,422	12	21	16	16
Oct. 7	5,151	16	31	5	5
Oct. 14	4,218	18	42	5	5
Oct. 21	5,327	23	47	7	7
Oct. 28	4,608	18	39	1	1
Nov. 4	4,763	12	25	6	6
Nov. 11	4,432	6	13	8	8
Nov. 18	4,501	17	34	2	2
Nov. 25	4,130	21	50	8	8
Dec. 2	4,507	17	39	5	5
Dec. 9	4,810	21	43	11	11
Dec. 16	4,946	17	34	9	9
Dec. 23	4,771	12	25	12	12
Dec. 30	4,185	21	52	8	8
Jan. 5	4,375	21	48	11	11
Jan. 12	4,290	8	18	6	6
Jan. 19	4,494	8	18	6	6
Jan. 26	4,621	12	32	8	8
Feb. 2	4,712	12	30	13	13
Feb. 9	4,675	19	43	11	11
Feb. 16	4,715	15	32	8	8

No French Vessels Sunk

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday) — No French vessels or fishing boats were sunk during the week ending Feb. 16. Three vessels were unsuccessfully attacked, including one during the previous week.

British Ships Completed

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday) — In 1917, an official announcement states, 200 British-built merchant vessels over 1600 tons were completed, aggregating 1,047,896 tons. The net loss of British vessels of 1600 tons and over during 1917 was 598, involving 20 per cent loss of British tonnage as compared with 1916, but the cargo imported was only about two per cent of securities.

less. The following are the particulars of vessels completed in the United Kingdom in the past three months: November, 22 ships, totaling 180,375 tons gross; December, 21 ships, totaling 115,752; January, 11 ships, totaling 55,588 tons gross. The following standard vessels are included in these figures: November, two ships of 9450 tons; December, six ships of 28,923 tons; January, four ships, 20,738 tons.

CONGRESS DEBATES THE RAILROAD BILL

Senator Lewis Speaks in Behalf of Government Ownership— Presidential Politics Involved in the Issue, It Is Claimed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Government ownership of railroads, opposition to it, and, apparently, a considerable admixture of presidential politics are involved in the Railroad Bill, now before both houses, and especially in the Senate controversy over the bill and proposed amendments which will be taken up for consideration this afternoon. Sentiment for government ownership will be pretty fully tested out by an amendment which Senator Johnson of South Dakota has presented and which he said today he would press and force a roll call upon. This amendment substantially proposes to restore the language of the original bill and would continue government control after the war until such time as Congress would order otherwise.

"Government control ought to be continued long enough to have a fair trial," said Senator Johnson. "Moreover, I believe fully in government ownership and that the Government should not turn the roads back to private management, but should take them over." Senator J. Hamilton Lewis spoke today on behalf of government ownership. He said that this action of the Government in taking over the operation of the transportation system cannot be regarded otherwise than as a step toward the inevitable, that is, government ownership of all public utilities including railroads, telegraph and telephone systems, as well as public control of such national resources coal and oil. All this, said Senator Lewis, is merely part of the trend of events which means the extension of the power of the Federal Government even where it is recognized that this extension must mean intrusion on state sovereignty and the repealing of the constitution."

In view of the fact that many senators who are non-committal on the question of government are unwilling that the issue should be raised at the present time, the amendment to be offered by the South Dakota senator will not be an entirely accurate test of government ownership sentiment. Speaking today on behalf of his amendment for the indefinite extension of railroad control after the war, Senator Johnson of South Dakota, said that government ownership of railroads would be the greatest step that could be taken toward the solution of the labor problem in the United States and toward the restoration of healthy economic conditions. It would stop, he said, the fluctuation of stocks and the inflation of bonds to twice the value of property; it would put an end to losses through railroad bankruptcies. The only people it could possibly hurt, said Senator Johnson, are the "stock jobbers and the gamblers, who would be compelled to make an honest living."

Senator Hiram Johnson of California, has already come out in a vigorous speech for public ownership, and it is hinted in Capitol circles that it is within the region of possibilities that he will be a presidential candidate in 1920 on a government ownership platform. Conservatives on the Republican side of the Senate do not take kindly to government ownership, and are far from enthusiastic over the program outlined on Tuesday by the senator from California.

It is evident that a great part of Republican opposition to government control of the roads for an indefinite period is political and would appear to proceed on the theory that Director-General McAdoo is a presidential candidate; that he is likely to secure the Democratic nomination and that his power as a railroad dictator would be a valuable political asset.

Senator Underwood of Alabama, another presidential possibility from the Democratic ranks is strongly against the extension of control beyond the period of the war. Those who believe in the strength of political motives point out that the Senator from Alabama would put at a disadvantage for the race in 1920 should the Director-General continue to control the transportation system after the termination of the war.

It is not at all likely, however, that the limit on control will be dropped from the bill. There has been in the last few weeks, a noticeable increase in the number of senators who are becoming more and more averse to the granting of unlimited powers to be extended into time of peace. The Overman Bill, unless radically amended, will have to run the gauntlet of this growing sentiment.

BIG FINANCE BILL IS FAVORABLY REPORTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate Finance Committee today reported favorably the \$500,000,000 Finance Corporation Bill. The bill has been materially amended and some portions of it entirely rewritten. The most important amendment made by the committee provides for a "capital issues committee" to license issuance

IMPERATIVE SHIP NEED EMPHASIZED FOR UNITED STATES

(Continued from page one)

little clique in complete control of the stores and equipment department at Hog Island. This was the department in which Freedman was employed. He said the three are B. W. Harris, who draws \$1000 a month as head of the department in addition to his scheduled duties as Mr. Carr's assistant; his brother, L. B. Harris, who heads the equipment division for \$425 a month, and J. E. Lynch, who is in charge of the stores division (larger than the equipment division) for a salary of \$400 monthly. The Harris brothers are members of the firm of Manufacturers Supply Company of Minneapolis, which is said to be affiliated with Stone & Webster. Mr. Lynch is a former employee of Stone & Webster.

"That's a pretty nice little combination," commented Senator Nelson. "Mr. B. W. Harris," he continued, "wrote me and offered to come over and tell us personally all about the sacrifice he had made in coming from Minneapolis but when I learned that he was only getting \$1000 a month I decided we wouldn't bother him by asking him to come to Washington."

Carpenters' Proposals

Representatives Lay Before Officials Proposition of Fundamentals

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representatives of the ship carpenters today laid before officials of the Shipping Board a concrete proposition embodying the only fundamentals which, they said, would end the existing labor trouble.

William L. Hutcheson, president of the carpenters' union, said, after a conference with Charles A. Plez, manager of the Shipping Board, that no further action would be taken by him until he had received the shipping official's answer to the proposals.

Government control ought to be continued long enough to have a fair trial," said Senator Johnson. "Moreover, I believe fully in government ownership and that the Government should not turn the roads back to private management, but should take them over."

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Both factions of the controversy seemed confident thereafter that complete accord would be attained at the forthcoming conference with the Shipping Board labor adjustment committee.

A separate contract, it is said, may be made with the woodworkers that will satisfy them without making such concessions as would give them any advantage over the crafts signatory to the general wage agreement.

Mr. Hutcheson has set forth his position in the following statement: "We have had several conferences with the Shipping Board. The only proposition they have presented to us is to sign the memorandum which takes from our members their constitutional rights as citizens of the United States.

"President Hutcheson offered as a means of settlement that the carpenters would agree to come under the findings of the adjustment board with relation to hours and wages; the method of employing workmen in the wood working industry to be through the Department of Labor of the United States Government."

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SHIPS FOR THE TROOPS

NATION'S IMMEDIATE NEED, SAYS ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—William Phillips, Assistant Secretary of State, on Wednesday issued the following statement:

"To crush the menace modern Germany has become, we must have in Europe as soon as possible 1,000,000 American soldiers."

"It will be useless to build up and train with infinite care and large expense the great armies which the United States is preparing unless we first of all have the ships to carry them over there and supply and equip them until their presence has at last spelled victory."

"An army of trained workmen to build ships must first be raised in order that American shipyards be supplied with their full quota of labor. You do not have to carry a rifle to do your utmost for your country in this grave crisis. A man who has helped build a ship can have everlasting pride in the knowledge that

he has helped undermine the structure of autocracy. If we have the necessary ships we will have won this war."

Regulation Blamed

Frank A. Vanderlip Defends Private Ownership but Thinks It Ended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SANTA BARBARA, Cal.—Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York, in an address here on Tuesday night on the railroad situation said:

"I am inclined to the belief that the railroads will never go back to private operation as before the war. From the stockholders' point of view I would not want to see them go back to pre-war conditions. It was not private operation of the railroads that broke down, but it was the system of government regulation which failed. There is no doubt that the taking over of railroad operation by the Government did away with the hampering restrictions imposed by the Government."

Few Ships Are Delayed

Officials at New York Have No Complaint on Railroad Deliveries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The seriousness of a Washington report which said many ships were being delayed at this port because of lack of cargoes, was offset yesterday, when officials of the National Food Administration and officials in charge of allied shipping here said there had been no complaint that the railroads had failed in the delivery of food to ships. At the office of the traffic executive in charge of all allied shipping from this port, it was said there was no intention of making any complaint. Both the railroad and shipping officials said there were a few ships delayed, but that the situation was only temporary, and not serious.

Hudson Tubes Taken Over

GOVERNMENT ACQUIRES TUNNELS TO INSURE BETTER FREIGHT TRANSMISSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It became generally known Wednesday as the result of an inquiry caused by an increase in the price of bonds of the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company, that the Government had taken over the Hudson tubes, which were built by William G. McAdoo, now Secretary of the Treasury and Director-General of Railroads. The tubes were taken over the first of the year to insure better transmission of freight between various railroad terminals on the Jersey side of the Hudson River and to move freight to New York when necessary.

Food-Carrying Ships

MR. HOOVER CALLS FOR RESERVE CORPS OF MEN TO BUILD THEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

VICTORY FOR DRY AMENDMENT SEEN

Massachusetts Prohibition Leaders Declare Attitude of Labor and Liquor Interests Will Defeat Referendum in State

Prohibition leaders declare that labor and liquor interests virtually lost their case in Massachusetts for a state-wide referendum, their chief reliance to defeat the National Prohibition Amendment in the United States, when what is declared to be a "dual position" of labor leaders was revealed on Wednesday, before a committee of the Legislature, and when liquor manufacturers not only were recorded as disclaiming responsibility for introducing the Referendum Bill, but failed to put on any direct case in its favor.

Labor leaders have for years agitated the popular initiative and referendum for Massachusetts. Though known to oppose home-dry prohibition, they argued Wednesday for a popular referendum on the federal amendment, in the name of democracy. Their inconsistency was brought to light, however, when by skillful questioning a committeeman established that the same labor leaders who on Wednesday appealed for a vote of the people on national prohibition were strong opponents of a bona fide referendum on state prohibition when that question was before the Constitutional Convention last summer.

What appeared to the drys as the studied absence of support by the brewers, when the proponents of the referendum put in their case, was interrupted during the argument of the opposing prohibition workers when William E. Weld, representing the Massachusetts Brewers Association and the Wine and Spirit Dealers Association, denied that his organizations brought the Referendum Bill, but, when questioned, admitted that the liquor men favor it solidly.

Frederick W. Mansfield, recent Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, spoke for the state branch, American Federation of Labor, and insisted on confining his remarks to the merits of a referendum, and not touching upon the merits of prohibition involved in the case before the Federal Relations Committee of the Legislature. When Representative Underhill questioned his "conversion" to the referendum plan during the past six months, Mr. Mansfield denied the implication and held that his altered position was justified, in that state and national prohibition were two different matters.

It is conceded on all sides that the Massachusetts Legislature will ratify the federal prohibition amendment at its present session on a clear issue, and the case put on Wednesday in behalf of the referendum, which has no legal binding influence on the Legislature, is not believed to have strengthened its support, making ratification the more secure.

The ratification cause was given further impetus when it was announced that the manufacturers affiliated with the Associated Industries of Massachusetts are lining up 10 to 1 in its favor, as shown by returns received from the referendum of the members.

Next Wednesday, Feb. 27, at 10:30 a.m., the Federal Relations Committee is scheduled to hold a hearing on the bill which seeks to have the Legislature ratify the federal amendment this session. The proponents of this measure will be heard first, and on the following Wednesday, March 6, the opponents will be heard.

ARBITRATOR VISITS STOCKYARDS DISTRICT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Judge Samuel Alschuler, arbitrator between the big packers and employees on labor demands made by the unions, visited the stockyards district on Wednesday to see for himself living conditions of the wage-workers. It is expected one of the heads of Swift & Co., will be called for by Frank P. Walsh, attorney for the unions.

Samuel Gompers is scheduled to testify early next week. Nelson Morris, of Morris & Co., on Tuesday favored overtime specifically only on holidays.

Investigation Asked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Demand that charges that he had lobbied at Washington for the packers, filed with the University of Minnesota regents by the Non-Partisan League, be investigated, was made by E. Dana Durand, professor of economics, in a letter received by President M. L. Burton on Wednesday. Swift & Co. paid his expenses on a trip to Washington in which he filed with the Department of Agriculture recommendations for monthly reports from packers, and reimbursed him for expenses in preparing statistics on the packing business, he said, and these were the only relations he had with the packers.

WOMEN'S CLUBS FOR THE DRY AMENDMENT

Indorsement of the national prohibition amendment was made by the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs at its annual mid-winter session in Chelsea yesterday. It was voted by the federation to urge the Legislature to ratify the amendment.

The federation indorsed also the bills for physical education and training in public schools; compulsory continuation schools for employed children between 14 and 16; education and placement of those disabled in industry.

try, and also disabled soldiers and sailors, and the 48-hour week for women and children in industry.

This action was taken following talks on the different measures by Senator George B. Churchill of Amherst whose topic was "Woman's Influence Upon Legislation"; former Senator Robert M. Washburn of Worcester, who spoke on the 48-hour Bill; Channing Smith, former member of the Governor's Council who opposed it; F. B. Wright, deputy commissioner of education, who spoke on the educational measures; and Henry B. Endicott, Massachusetts Food Administrator.

"American Policy at the Settlement: What Is America Fighting For?" was the subject of an address by Norman Angell at the afternoon session.

NIGHT FIRING BY CAMP DEVENS MEN

Soldiers in Infantry Outfits of Ayer Canton Do Practice Work With Shells Under Direction of Officers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Soldiers in the infantry outfits were given their first night firing Wednesday night, and for nearly an hour the great shells burst about the trenches with thundering reports, arousing the entire countryside for miles around the cantonment. Thirty-five noncommissioned officers were stationed in the trenches and dugouts, wearing their steel helmets, while instruction was given by military attachés, including Capt. J. E. L. Warren of a Welsh infantry regiment, Sergt. P. Moyles of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry and Sergt. John Spaulding of South Yarmouth, Mass. Often several shells were in the air at the same time, falling 50 or 100 yards away on the soft ground. Lieut. C. H. Lawrence stood in the so-called "enemy" trenches, pressing a flash light which was to indicate the position of a German machine gun, the men being engaged in training the mortars and the removal of the machine-gun emplacement.

The gun used is in reality a trench sweeper, its function being the destruction of the German rapid fire gun, and it is also used for barrage fire. Two of these mortars are now in camp and will be used for instruction purposes. The shell itself is fired high in the air, and on returning to earth it bounces a short distance before exploding. It is constructed in such a way that on breaking, the fragments, instead of shooting upward or downward, are shot horizontally. The gun has a trajectory similar to the howitzer, and it has been used most effectively on the French war front.

Seventeen hundred men from northern New York are expected to be the first to arrive on Saturday, the last 15 per cent quota of the first draft. A second detachment of the same number will arrive on Monday, and on Tuesday 1681 men, the entire Massachusetts quota, will reach here.

ARMY OF BOYS PLANNED

Organization Known as "The Chain" Is Started in Massachusetts

With the object of raising an army of boys between 17 and 21 in Massachusetts, and to equip, drill and prepare them for any call the National Government or the Governor of the State may issue, a new organization for war service known as "The Chain" is being formed in Boston and other cities in the State. Maj. W. E. Wood, who has been acting as an organizer of shipbuilding recruits in Boston, is at the head of the movement, and John C. Heyer is treasurer, with nine directors, all well-known Boston business men.

The new organization has opened headquarters in Room 302, Tremont Temple, and a campaign for membership will be inaugurated commencing next Monday. Each member is to be a link in the chain, and his membership fee will be expended for uniforms and other expenses of the organization recently in Boston.

While the measure appears to those behind the anti-intimidation move to be at least a step in the right direction, it still permits the continuance of the practice of challenging voters, and is not nearly so radical as some believe it should be. The amendment to existing law provided for by this bill follows:

"Any person challenging a qualified voter for the purpose of intimidation, or of learning how he voted, or for any other illegal purpose shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$100."

There is nothing in this amendment corresponding to the feature of Mr. Lomasney's bill which would expressly prevent any employee of the State, county, or town being challenged. Neither does it embody the feature of a similar bill, referred to the Committee on Election Laws, which would permit challenges to be made only by qualified voters of the political division where the election was being held.

POLICE CALLED ON TO MAKE CHARGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Replying to the charges of slackness made against the license commission by William J. Quilty, chief of police, George S. Tait, chairman of the license commission, pointed out today that if there were undesirable conditions in hotels in this city it was up to the police department to bring it to the attention of the commission. So far, he said, no such notice had been given.

JUVENILE STATE GUARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVERETT, Mass.—Organization of a juvenile state guard among the boys

between 14 and 18 is being undertaken, under the direction of Mayor William E. Weeks, by officers of the Company K, Eleventh Regiment, Massachusetts State Guard. Over 200 boys responded to a call of the Mayor to meet and take steps for organization at the local armory on Tuesday evening. They will be drilled in military tactics and marching by Capt. John A. Corliss of the local state guard company.

Treasurer of National Party Says Coordination Is Essential to Defeat of Designs of Liquor Interests on Dry Amendment

Vigilance and coordination of effort are necessary to defeat the designs of the liquor interests and obtain the necessary ratification of the national prohibition amendment by legislatures of 36 of the states in the United States, says Hermon P. Faris of Clinton, Mo., treasurer of the National Prohibition Party.

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He cautioned the people of Massachusetts not to be deceived by the proposal of the liquor interests to have the question of ratifying the prohibition amendment to the Constitution of the Union submitted to the people, saying that such a referendum would have no legal standing and merely tend to postpone prohibition, which the traffic is now endeavoring to do. This is one method of delaying the inevitable, said Mr. Faris.

Mr. Faris said he felt confident that the United States would be dry by 1919 as the war which requires efficiency on the part of the United States and other events have proved most conclusively that prohibition is essential to the progress of mankind. To continue tolerating the liquor traffic in the United States, said Mr. Faris, would be reducing that country's efficiency to a noticeable extent, since alcoholic liquor makes for inefficiency.

Turning to the question of the National Prohibition Party amalgamating with the newly-organized National Party, Mr. Faris expressed the belief that this action would be taken at the Prohibition Party's convention at Chicago, Ill., March 5, the day prior to the meeting time of the National Party at the same city. The Prohibition Party, said Mr. Faris, is on the eve of attaining its object and its members must with the accomplishment of that goal, turn their thoughts toward other measures, designed to make the world a better place to live in.

It was his belief that the National Party, more nearly than any other, met the ideals of the prohibition workers. Asked whether he thought the present an inopportune time to propagate a party at radical legislation, Mr. Faris replied that he could not conceive of a better time. He did not believe it to be against the fundamentals of the union to advance progressive legislation.

VOTE CHALLENGE MEASURE PASSED

Massachusetts Senate Takes Favorable Action on Petition of Martin M. Lomasney

The Senate today passed to be engrossed a bill to provide a penalty of \$100 for any person convicted of illegally challenging a voter. The bill, which will become law when formally enacted in both branches of the Legislature, was introduced upon petition of Martin M. Lomasney, the Democratic leader of Ward 5 politics, who has been acting as an organizer of shipbuilding recruits in Boston, at the head of the movement, and John C. Heyer is treasurer, with nine directors, all well-known Boston business men.

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Mr. Faris said he felt confident that the United States would be dry by 1919 as the war which requires efficiency on the part of the United States and other events have proved most conclusively that prohibition is essential to the progress of mankind. To continue tolerating the liquor traffic in the United States, said Mr. Faris, would be reducing that country's efficiency to a noticeable extent, since alcoholic liquor makes for inefficiency.

Turning to the question of the National Prohibition Party amalgamating with the newly-organized National Party, Mr. Faris expressed the belief that this action would be taken at the Prohibition Party's convention at Chicago, Ill., March 5, the day prior to the meeting time of the National Party at the same city. The Prohibition Party, said Mr. Faris, is on the eve of attaining its object and its members must with the accomplishment of that goal, turn their thoughts toward other measures, designed to make the world a better place to live in.

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS — WAGES

CONFERENCE RACE IS A FINE BATTLE

Northwestern Regains First Place in Western Basketball Championship Standing Without Playing by Wisconsin Losing

I. C. A. A. BASKETBALL STANDING			
Won	Lost	P.C.	Goals
Northwestern	3	1	750
Chicago	4	2	667
Wisconsin	4	2	667
Minnesota	4	2	667
Illinois	5	3	625
Purdue	3	3	590
Indiana	2	2	500
Ohio State	3	4	429
Iowa	2	5	288
Michigan	0	6	000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—When the University of Chicago's team topped the University of Wisconsin basketball leaders from first place in the Intercollegiate Conference athletic championship race last Saturday, the Maroons heightened the element of uncertainty which has made the league tussle of 1918 the most exciting since the sport was broadened to the conference league basis for the middle western colleges. The shower of chance field goals, from hard angles, and from mid-floor, which won for the Chicago team, reduced Wisconsin to a three-cornered tie for second place, the other teams in the deadlock being Chicago and University of Minnesota, Northwestern, which did not play a league game last week, had the pleasant experience of sliding into first place without a contest.

The close scramble around the top of the league will make the games of the present week the most important in the whole schedule. Tomorrow Chicago plays at Minnesota, and that contest will give one or the other team a clear hold on first place. Two other games will be played the same night: they will be between Purdue and Ohio State at Columbus, and Michigan and Indiana at Indiana. On Saturday night, three more games, all of them with an important bearing on the fight for first place, will bring together Chicago and Iowa, at Iowa City; Michigan and Northwestern, at Northwestern, and Illinois and Wisconsin, at Wisconsin.

The Wisconsin team has been playing a consistent game for weeks, and the setback by Chicago last week has not dismayed the Badger machine. In the Chicago game, Wisconsin kept the ball in its possession more than two-thirds of the time; but it seemed as if every time a Chicago player got the ball he was able to make his field goal and the superiority of the Badger's smooth-passing floor work went for naught. It is probable that a combination of fortunate shots will not occur again in a conference game this year, so the Wisconsin players were willing to charge it to profit and loss, and redouble their practice for the remaining big games.

Northwestern's team will be aided by a comparatively easy schedule the rest of the season. One game each, with Michigan, Ohio, Illinois and Minnesota, remains for the Purple players, with doubt about the arrangement to play Minnesota. If that game falls through, as the result of Minnesota's not playing at Evanston early in the season, Illinois will be the only strong team to be vanquished by Northwestern, and the Purple may have its way to the title smoothed for it. Michigan has not won a game in six conference contests, and Ohio State, which in former years had been represented by powerful teams, under Coach L. W. St. John, this year had its weakest combination on record. Neither Michigan nor Ohio State are expected to prove able to stop Northwestern's team. All Northwestern needs to do to win the championship now is to win all remaining games, in which case no other team could tie.

The last stretch of this tense basketball season is expected to narrow down to the four teams which are leading now. Northwestern, Chicago, Wisconsin and Minnesota, although Illinois retains a fighting chance; Purdue, which now balances evenly between games won and lost, was late in developing full strength, winning its last three games from Ohio State, Chicago and Illinois, respectively, after starting out by dropping three games in a row. The Purdue team now is going at top speed, and has shown itself almost unbeatable on the home floor, at Lafayette. But the conference championship will be decided on the percentage basis, and Purdue's chances are more scanty than any of the four leaders, or Illinois, because Purdue has already lost three games and has only four more to play.

On the whole, the arrangement of games in the latter part of the schedule favors Northwestern, with the other teams engaged in a tense race for victories which is certain to eliminate the strong fives one by one. Northwestern does not meet Chicago at all this year. The Northwestern team defeated Wisconsin at Evanston, in the first game of the year for both teams, but at that time Northwestern was represented by a complete team of players from the conference season of a year before, while Wisconsin, with four "green" players, was not in stride for a hard season's series of games. Northwestern is not scheduled for a return game against Wisconsin at Madison. It is possible that Northwestern clinched the "Big Ten" title for 1918 early in the race, while at the end of the season there would be three or four teams in the field capable of winning from the Purple five.

The close race of the present season has resulted in centering the spotlight on a collection of star individual

players from different teams. The competition for first place in the total of individual points has come to be one of the features of the conference, of an interest that rivals the shifting fortunes of the leading colleges. Captain E. W. Anderson of Illinois shot past his rivals last week, with Illinois playing three games in the week. He now leads the league with 38 field goals and 33 goals from foul, a total of 109 points. The next nearest is Captain H. W. Gillen of Minnesota, with 34 field goals, but only 13 goals from foul, 86 points. D. L. Davies of Ohio stands third.

The Great Lakes Naval station team, with a lineup including stars of former Western Conference and Missouri Valley Conference varsity teams, defeated its third "Big Ten" opponent last Saturday, beating Northwestern on the latter's own floor at Evanston, 41 to 27. The Great Lakes sailor boys now have vanquished Chicago, Michigan and Northwestern. The list of individual point winners follows:

	Goals	Total	Field Foul Points
E. W. Anderson, Ill.	38	109	23
H. W. Gillen, Minn.	34	86	18
D. L. Davies, Ohio State	27	76	22
A. L. Chandler, Wis.	17	65	25
W. G. Gorgas, Chicago	19	65	39
W. C. Campbell, Ill.	10	39	27
R. A. Marquardt, N.W.	13	38	27
S. M. Zeller, Ind.	12	34	27
Paul Church, Purdue	6	34	27
C. R. Berrien, Ill.	16	32	27
R. D. Campbell, Purdue	16	32	27
W. W. Kinnear, Minn.	9	32	27
B. A. Ingwersen, Ill.	15	31	27
C. E. Kennedy, Ohio State	15	30	27
Clarence Vollmer, Chicago	23	51	46
P. C. Taylor, Ill.	20	49	46
C. W. Bolen, Ohio State	2	35	39
R. A. Marquardt, N.W.	19	0	38
S. M. Zeller, Ind.	13	12	38
P. Paul Church, Purdue	6	22	34
C. R. Berrien, Ill.	16	0	32
R. D. Campbell, Purdue	16	0	32
W. W. Kinnear, Minn.	9	0	32
B. A. Ingwersen, Ill.	15	0	31
C. E. Kennedy, Ohio State	15	0	30
Clarence Vollmer, Chicago	23	0	51
P. C. Taylor, Ill.	20	0	49
C. W. Bolen, Ohio State	2	0	35
R. A. Marquardt, N.W.	19	0	38
S. M. Zeller, Ind.	13	0	38
P. Paul Church, Purdue	6	0	32
C. R. Berrien, Ill.	16	0	32
R. D. Campbell, Purdue	16	0	32
W. W. Kinnear, Minn.	9	0	32
B. A. Ingwersen, Ill.	15	0	31
C. E. Kennedy, Ohio State	15	0	30
Clarence Vollmer, Chicago	23	0	51
P. C. Taylor, Ill.	20	0	49
C. W. Bolen, Ohio State	2	0	35
R. A. Marquardt, N.W.	19	0	38
S. M. Zeller, Ind.	13	0	38
P. Paul Church, Purdue	6	0	32
C. R. Berrien, Ill.	16	0	32
R. D. Campbell, Purdue	16	0	32
W. W. Kinnear, Minn.	9	0	32
B. A. Ingwersen, Ill.	15	0	31
C. E. Kennedy, Ohio State	15	0	30
Clarence Vollmer, Chicago	23	0	51
P. C. Taylor, Ill.	20	0	49
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S. M. Zeller, Ind.	13	0	38
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R. D. Campbell, Purdue	16	0	32
W. W. Kinnear, Minn.	9	0	32
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SIGNOR CRESPI SPEAKS AT MILAN

Food Commissioner Traces History of Shortage of Supplies and Steps Taken to Meet It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—The question of her food supply is a vital one for Italy, and the past year has seen many controversies on the subject of the State's action and the merits or the shortcomings of the provisions adopted to secure an adequate supply of corn and the other chief articles of food. In his recent lecture on "Life in War Time," given to a large and appreciative audience at Milan, Signor Crespi, Commissioner-General of Food Supply and Consumption, traversed the whole ground of the action of the Italian Government from the outbreak of the war in 1914 to the present time, and drew a comparison between conditions in Italy and the other countries of Europe. He described his visit to Germany in 1915, shortly before Italy declared war on Austria, and the transformation which had taken place in Berlin; all the pre-war gaiety had disappeared and the country was prepared for a long war. The Entente governments, conscious that they had command of the sea and had the world to draw on for their supplies, did not take the same vigorous measures as those adopted by Germany, and Signor Crespi maintained, the Italian Government had been well to the fore among the governments of the Entente in adopting measures for securing the food of the nation and keeping down prices. The Government came in for so much abuse, he said, that the truth should be told when, as Italians, they had reason to be proud of it. As far back as 1914 the Provincial Corn Committees had been set up as a state organization for the acquisition and distribution of cereals.

Signor Crespi traced the history of the increasing shortage of corn, the rise in prices, and the steps taken by the Italian Government to provide for the needs of the country by purchases abroad in agreement with their allies. In January, 1916, the Government considered it expedient to order a census and the requisition of cereals in Italy, and the speaker cited figures to show that the price of bread in Italy had risen less at this time than in other belligerent countries, thus testifying to the success of the measures taken by the Government. In August, 1916, the Central Commission for Food Supply was set up, and this in turn became the Commissariat for Food Consumption which, in June, 1917, gave way to the General Commissariat for Food Supply and Consumption, at first presided over by Signor Canepa, then by General Alfiere, and finally by the speaker. Signor Crespi went on to repeat and amplify the explanations he had given to the Chamber in the previous month as to the conditions under which he had assumed office, showing that owing to an exaggerated estimate of the harvest of 1917, Italy had asked the "Wheat Executive" of the allied countries for an insufficient supply of corn, and that their supply, owing to the results of the disaster of Caporetto, showed a serious deficiency in the late autumn. In consequence of this, fresh agreements were made with the Allies, while in Italy they had resorted to a new and more vigorous census of cereals.

The speaker alluded to the program he had outlined for food supply and consumption, and declared that life in war time should have for its basis only one aim and object, that of winning the war. Signor Crespi then proceeded to combat the contention that if the State had not intervened and prices of corn had been allowed to rise, the result would have been a larger harvest and greater agricultural production. A different course of action might be considered, have benefited middlemen and producers, but not the people. The contention that a different policy, such as had been successful in bringing about a very large increase in the production of munitions, should have been applied to agricultural production, the speaker did not consider a valid one, holding that agrarian production and the production of war matériel were on a fundamentally different footing.

Signor Crespi next declared that he had good news for his hearers. The great food organization of Germany was likely to break down. He had the report to the German Government of the communal authorities of Neu-Köln, one of the largest industrial municipalities in the city of Berlin, containing statements of the general discontent prevailing, owing to the deficiency of food, extracts from which he proceeded to give to his audience. The speaker went on to deal with conditions in Austria, stating that the food supply last year would have failed in that country before the harvest if it had not been for the corn obtained in Rumania; while it was doubtful this year whether, in spite of the help from Rumania and from part of Venetia, Austria would be able to get through the spring. Signor Crespi then declared that Italy had been the first of the countries of the Entente to realize the fundamental measures essential for regulating a country's food supply in war time, and he did not deny that mistakes had been made, but from these they might learn. His way was plain: there should be state intervention in the fewest possible number of cases, but when such intervention was necessary it should be thorough and backed by the full force of the Government.

The enemy's objective was no doubt their city of Milan. Once Milan was occupied the enemy would be in possession of 50 per cent of their war industries and could then destroy the rest. The conquest of Milan

would be a terrible blow to the cause of humanity. It must be recognized that the crisis of the war was approaching in every field, economic, military, and civil, and the coming five months before the next harvest would be the most critical. The Government was making provisions and the Allies would help, but they must themselves practice the greatest economy, and a system of rationing must be in force in all the communes by the end of February, and the workers on the land must make every effort to bring about an abundant harvest. Italy, he declared, must and would conquer in the war, and she must and would live and would triumph after the war. They would work, and, finding unsuspected riches in the workshops and the fields, they would free themselves from all economic slavery and would not only meet their annual obligations, but would pay the war debt.

GUSTAVE HERVE ON ITALIAN ASPIRATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—In an article in *La Victoire* on the subject of President Wilson's words as to the objects of the war and Italian opinion, Gustave Hervé declares that there can be no doubt that the idea of the preservation of Austria-Hungary is far from pleasing to the Italians. When Italy entered the war she hoped that the different nations held in subjection by the Germans of Austria and the Magyars of Hungary would regain their independence and that the Austro-Hungarian State would go to pieces. It must be admitted that the Austrians have for centuries done all in their power to make themselves detested in Italy, therefore the disintegration of the Dual Monarchy would mean a great deliverance for them. No more Austria-Hungary! This hope fulfilled would have meant the end of a century-long nightmare.

It would not only have restored Trent and Trieste, the Italian Alsace-Lorraine, to Italy, but it would have meant also that she would have as her neighbor a small people in no way dangerous to her future, the Serbian people; for once Austria was out of the way, the Serbo-Croats would have gravitated naturally to the Serbians.

The Serbians and Serbo-Croats being peasants, and in no sense sailors, Italy would have been sole mistress of the Adriatic, and, in order to make sure that no one should contest this supremacy with her, Italy on entering the war obtained from Russia, France, and England, the recognition of her rights to the Dalmatian coast and its islands, not without arousing Serbia's displeasure.

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GRAIN GROWERS AND ALIENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—The question of aliens in the Province of Saskatchewan was being compelled to study the English language was discussed at length at the recent session of the Grain Growers of Saskatchewan held in this city, and the following resolution was passed: "Resolved, that the Provincial Government be asked to amend the Education Act to provide that every child in Saskatchewan be given a practical knowledge of the English language; that all elementary schools be brought under government control and inspection, and that an effective system of compulsory education be enacted." A further resolution touching on the same subject was also passed. At present the school regulations provide that a language other than English may be taught in the schools between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock. It is asked that this regulation may be changed to read that languages other than English may be taught in the schools after 4 o'clock. Both resolutions are aimed at the German residents in the Province.

THE WAR AIMS OF GERMANY SEEN

Great Home Propaganda of the
All-German League Founded
Over Twenty Years Ago

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Many and varied though the attempts have been, no success has yet attended the efforts to extract from the German rulers an official statement of the precise war aims of the Central Powers. In this connection, President Wilson, the Pope, and others abroad, and the Socialist parties at home, have thus far received but stones in answer to their reiterated requests for bread. The truth is, of course, that the Prussian leaders of the Quadruple Alliance dare not lay their cards upon the table, and are obliged to camouflage their real intentions under the cloak of platitude and evasion. The pretence that Germany is fighting a defensive war can only be kept up so long as any considerable ignorance of the Pan-German scheme persists in neutral and allied countries.

We hear, perhaps, too much of the abstract issues of the war—that it is a struggle between right and wrong, freedom and slavery, and, pre-eminently, between autocracy and democracy. All this is very true. On the one side we find Germany, the most powerful autocracy; Austria-Hungary, the oldest autocracy; Bulgaria, where autocracy rules, at any rate, in foreign affairs (it is some years since the Bulgarian Parliament accorded Ferdinand the right to conclude personal treaties with other states); and Turkey, where the despotism of Abdul Hamid has been usurped by a small clique of adventurers, under the guise of a nominal constitution. And, on the other side, there stand, allied together in a sacred task, the free peoples of the two hemispheres.

A realization of these, the ethical issues of the conflict, is highly valuable, and future historians may indeed regard the great war primarily as a contest between two opposing sets of fundamental doctrines. But practically—and there is every need to be practical until victory is attained—the world is face to face with a German bid for hegemony, conspired by a force known as "Prussian militarism," and which finds its political expression in Pan-Germanism.

The term "political expression" is used advisedly, because, if the reader will carefully review the events of the war, it will become evident that Germany has almost always employed her armies for the purpose of achieving comprehensive political, rather than limited, military objects. She has not sought merely to defeat her enemies in any or every theater; neither has she contented herself simply with the killing of Englishmen, Frenchmen or Italians, as the case may be. To a great extent, she has only troubled to strike at the allied armies when and where they stood in the way of her political plan. In other words, every German military campaign has a distinct and definite political object. She believes, with her own Clausewitz, that "war is the pursuit of a political object by other means."

In Germany's view, therefore, armies are instruments for the prosecution of a political program. For 25 years she has been elaborating and developing a gigantic scheme of world conquest. She has proceeded by propaganda at home and abroad, by intrigue, bribery and corruption, by peaceful penetration and iron-handed diplomacy, and she is now seeking to crown her ambition by martial means.

This surely holds a lesson for the grand alliance. Some of the parties thereto have too long regarded the struggle more as a contest between opposing armies, than as a war of nations in which every man, woman and child can influence the result. The democratic nations are on the defensive, they are seeking to defeat a well-laid plot against freedom and civilization, and the measure of that defeat will be the measure of their victory. They are fighting not merely the German armies, but a political ambition, and they will only have emerged triumphant from the conflict when that ambition shall have been destroyed. To grasp that fact is to obtain a clearer perspective of the issues of the great war. How, then, may we ascertain this ambition while the German leaders continue to hide their intentions under misleading protestations of peaceful purposes?

Strange as it may appear at first sight, it is by no means difficult to learn the details of the German plan. The German people are admittedly a servile nation, in that they are accustomed to follow any lead imposed upon them by their rulers—the 23 German princes with their attendant cabal of soldiers, junkers, commercial magnates and bankers. The cultivation of the necessary national morale and the financial impositions rendered necessary by the work of preparation during long decades, forced Prussian militarism to commence with a great home propaganda. Over 20 years ago the All-German League was founded by the German Government, and it has been the work of this league and other similar organizations to propagate within the German people a desire to achieve these political ends. It is precisely this home propaganda that simplifies the task of ascertaining the real German war aims. It lays bare exactly what German imperialism is fighting for, and it makes it clear, also, that the lust after world hegemony is bred in the bone of the present generation of Germans. Indeed, so successful has been this cultivation of the lust after plunder, that we may take it that, if the people fail, it is only because some have begun to realize that the

forces arrayed against them are of overwhelming strength, and because others have decided that it is possible to pay too great a price, even for world dominion.

MAXIM LITVINOFF UPHOLDS BOLSHEVIK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

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The term "political expression" is used advisedly, because, if the reader will carefully review the events of the war, it will become evident that Germany has almost always employed her armies for the purpose of achieving comprehensive political, rather than limited, military objects. She has not sought merely to defeat her enemies in any or every theater; neither has she contented herself simply with the killing of Englishmen, Frenchmen or Italians, as the case may be. To a great extent, she has only troubled to strike at the allied armies when and where they stood in the way of her political plan. In other words, every German military campaign has a distinct and definite political object. She believes, with her own Clausewitz, that "war is the pursuit of a political object by other means."

In Germany's view, therefore, armies are instruments for the prosecution of a political program. For 25 years she has been elaborating and developing a gigantic scheme of world conquest. She has proceeded by propaganda at home and abroad, by intrigue, bribery and corruption, by peaceful penetration and iron-handed diplomacy, and she is now seeking to crown her ambition by martial means.

This surely holds a lesson for the grand alliance. Some of the parties thereto have too long regarded the struggle more as a contest between opposing armies, than as a war of nations in which every man, woman and child can influence the result. The democratic nations are on the defensive, they are seeking to defeat a well-laid plot against freedom and civilization, and the measure of that defeat will be the measure of their victory. They are fighting not merely the German armies, but a political ambition, and they will only have emerged triumphant from the conflict when that ambition shall have been destroyed. To grasp that fact is to obtain a clearer perspective of the issues of the great war. How, then, may we ascertain this ambition while the German leaders continue to hide their intentions under misleading protestations of peaceful purposes?

Strange as it may appear at first sight, it is by no means difficult to learn the details of the German plan. The German people are admittedly a servile nation, in that they are accustomed to follow any lead imposed upon them by their rulers—the 23 German princes with their attendant cabal of soldiers, junkers, commercial magnates and bankers. The cultivation of the necessary national morale and the financial impositions rendered necessary by the work of preparation during long decades, forced Prussian militarism to commence with a great home propaganda. Over 20 years ago the All-German League was founded by the German Government, and it has been the work of this league and other similar organizations to propagate within the German people a desire to achieve these political ends. It is precisely this home propaganda that simplifies the task of ascertaining the real German war aims. It lays bare exactly what German imperialism is fighting for, and it makes it clear, also, that the lust after world hegemony is bred in the bone of the present generation of Germans. Indeed, so successful has been this cultivation of the lust after plunder, that we may take it that, if the people fail, it is only because some have begun to realize that the

WORK OF WOMEN PATROLS IN DUBLIN

Commissioner of Dublin Police
Says They Show Admirable
Tact and Good Judgment

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The second annual meeting of the Dublin (Voluntary) Women's Patrols organized by the National Union of Women Workers of Great Britain and Ireland, brought together a number of interested listeners, to hear an account of the work, Mrs. Haslem presiding. Letters were read from Justice Moloney, Sir John K. O'Connell and Judge Ross, expressing sympathy with the organization and approval of its work. The report for the year stated that, during the first year, the cases brought into the police courts numbered 34, 33 being convicted; and in the year 1917, there were 14 cases and 10 convictions. The marked decrease in the number of cases brought to trial was to be attributed not only to the work of the patrols, but to the early closing of public houses under the Defense of the Realm Act, and to the Daylight Saving Bill. The patrols worked in harmony with the police, never interfering with them, their aim being to protect and help, to advise and lead, rather than to compel obedience to law. The police gave them assistance whenever they needed it, and two members of their corps were now regularly enrolled in the police force. The patrols had organized recreation room for girls, and called for more helpers to manage this part of the work. More women were urgently needed to work as patrols. Miss Wigginham, treasurer, gave an account of the expenditure and made an appeal for funds to rent and equip a larger recreation room, as they had found it necessary to leave their first room.

Colonel Edgeworth Johnstone C. B., Chief Commissioner of Police, heartily praised the patrols, which had worked in close touch with the police since they started in February, 1915. Since the beginning of the war, the work of the police had, he said, been enormously increased, owing to the state of unrest, and the help given them by the women patrols had been extremely valuable. With admirable tact and good judgment they had avoided friction, either with the police or the public, and people had learned to know that they were working neither for their own pleasure nor for pay, nor yet from curiosity, but to help efficiently. The two women who had been enrolled in the police force had been very satisfactory in their work. He then proposed a resolution that "the women patrols are worthy of support." Several of the speakers added to the many peculiar difficulties which the patrols had to meet in Dublin, and asked for more volunteers, on the ground that the work, which was entirely voluntary, had been successful and was doing much good.

Another and more essential point to be noted is that, while Milyukoff, Korniloff, and their dupe Kerensky were working, as is now indisputably proved, in the interest of the imperialist landowners and capitalists of Russia, the Government of the Councils of Soldiers and Peasants Delegates have no other interests but the termination of the war and the complete emancipation of the working classes and oppressed nationalities. In conclusion, a Socialist government in no circumstances offers any danger to democracies or people's liberties.

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Tracing the Friends' original connection with Russia, Dr. Tatlock reminded his audience that when Peter the Great required help for his great constructive works in Russia, the Society of Friends in England provided him with several efficient engineers, and he was so struck with their mode of living that he wished his people to be instructed in their basic ideals, and promised that if the society ever had request to make they should have access to the authorities without undue favor.

The lecture was made doubly interesting by photographs which were thrown on the screen, bringing the scenes vividly before the audience. Some of the refugees depicted had traveled for weeks and months from Western Russia to the shores of the Caspian Sea, across the sea and on to Turkistan. They had returned to their homes on the retreat of the enemy, but were driven out not long after for the second time and were now being entertained by the society.

After his report was finished Dr. Tatlock undertook to answer any questions. On being asked what he thought of "Lenine," he explained that he was a well-known man in Moscow, and had written a history of finance; a brilliant work, showing much originality. Lenine, he said, had always held very strong Socialistic views on the same lines as George Marx. He foresaw the war, and warned the German people what militarism would bring them to. Internationalism was Lenine's ideal for all peoples; it was, he maintained, their best defense against capitalism. He was, the speaker said, a magnificent organizer, with a tenacity of purpose that would not yield. This tenacity was proved by the dogged way in which he brought out paper after paper while in exile, in spite of their suppression by his home Government; his great aim being to sow discontent in the German Army. Dr. Tatlock thought he would not be averse to using force against German autocracy. He had, he declared, the nucleus of a Bolshevik army in his Red Guards; and he believed his magnificent organizing powers would bring him success. Both Kerensky and Korniloff failed in this respect, and the two latter had also

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Major Washington, the Young Surveyor

George Washington began to make his way in the world at a very early age. He was heir to a fine farm, and he was the kind of boy who wanted to do things and who was trusted by older persons to do them well.

He got his first education from a man who had been taken out from England by some one who paid his expenses and, therefore, had a right to his services for a certain length of time. This man was first sexton of a church and then the master of a little school, called "Old Field School," because it was in a field that would no longer grow good crops.

George's mother is said to have been firm and wise in him, and he had two half brothers, Augustine and Lawrence, in whose houses he spent much of his time. They both had been educated in England and were men who had been in good society and seen much of the world. Capt. Lawrence Washington had held the King's commission, and Mr. Augustine Washington was a planter of wealth and influence in Virginia.

George went to school first to a Mr. Williams, near Mr. Augustine Washington's plantation, and then to a school in Fredericksburg, kept by a Mr. James Mayre. Much attention was paid to ciphering, bookkeeping, and other business forms, which might be of practical use when the boys came into the management of their plantations, as most of them expected to do. The boys of those days did not have many schoolbooks, but they did a great deal of writing in blank books and there are still preserved copy books in the clear handwriting of George Washington.

The schoolmaster made much use of a book called "The Young Man's Companion," which was used to teach boys arithmetic, bookkeeping, surveying and manners. Washington carefully copied the "civility rules," which were to make him a gentleman. Here are some of them:

"Be not immodest in urging your Friends to discover a secret."

"Sleep not when others speak. Sit not when others stand. Speak not when you should hold your peace. Walk not when others stop."

"Read no Letters, Books or Papers in Company but when there is a necessity for the doing of them must ask leave; come not near the Books or Writings of Another so as to read them unless desired . . . look not nigh when another is writing a Letter."

"Speak not of doleful things in a time of mirth."

"Talk not with meat in your mouth."

All of these were signed. "George Washington," and his behavior, when he was a man, makes one think that he must have decided to keep these rules. He never learned to be a good speller and he broke some of the rules of grammar, but he always behaved like a gentleman.

One of his favorite studies in school was surveying. When he was only 14 years old, he made a survey of Mt. Vernon, the estate of his half brother, Capt. Lawrence Washington. This relative wanted him to enter the navy and would have got a commission for him, if his mother had not opposed it. George did not seem very much disappointed. He was more fond of riding across country than of sailing the ocean, and, as it turned out, he had a good opportunity to become a surveyor, a profession that was both useful and profitable in the Virginia of that day. Many men owned large tracts of land, without being quite sure of where the boundaries were, and the time was coming when it would be important to know.

When George was almost 16 years old, Lord Fairfax, a friend and neighbor of his brother Lawrence, came to visit them. Although he was so much older, Lord Fairfax took a great liking to George and they went riding about the country together. It is likely that Lord Fairfax got a pretty good idea of the kind of boy that George

A Camp on the Arctic Prairies

We set out early to retrace the course of the Nyarling, which in spite of associated annoyances and disappointments, will ever shine forth in my memory as the "Beautiful River." It is hard, indeed, for words to do justice. The charm of a stream is always within three feet of the surface and ten feet of the bank. The broad Slave, then, by its size, wins its majesty but must lose most all its charm; the Buffalo, being 50 feet wide, has some waste water; but the Nyarling, half the size, has its birthright compounded and intensified in manifold degree. The water is clear, two or three feet deep at the edge of the grassy banks, 7 to 10 feet in mid-channel, without bars or obstructions except the two log-jams noted, and these might easily be removed. The current is about one mile and a half an hour, so that canoes can readily pass up or down; the scenery varies continually and is always beautiful.

Sometimes its channel winds in and out of open grassy meadows that are dotted with clumps of rounded trees, as in an English park. Now it narrows to a deep and sinuous bed, through alders so rank and reaching that they meet overhead and form a shade of golden green; and again it widens out into ready lakes, the summer home of countless ducks, geese, tattlers, terns, peewees, gulls, rails, blackbirds, and half a hundred of the lesser tribes. Sometimes the foreground is rounded masses of kinnikinnik in snowy flower, or again a fast-growing growth of the needle bloom, richest and reddest of its tribe—the Athabasca rose. At times it is skirted by tall poplar woods where the clavemark on the trunks are witness to the many black bears, or some tamarack swamp showing signs and proofs that hereabouts a family of moose had fed today, or by a broad and

broken trail that told of a buffalo band passing weeks ago. And while we gazed at scribbled records, biots and marks, the loud "slap plong" of beaver showed from time to time that the thrifty ones had dived at our approach.

On the way up Jarvis had gone first in the small canoe; he saw two bears, three beaver and one lynx; I saw nothing but birds. On the way down, being alone, the luck came my way.

At the first camp, after he left, we heard a loud "plong" in the water near the boat. Bezky gilded to the spot; followed—here was a large beaver swimming.

This morning as we paddled we saw a little stream, very muddy, trickling into the river. Bezky said, "Beaver at work on his dam there." Now that we were really heading for our Indian showed up well. He was a strong paddler, silent but apparently cheerful, ready at all times to work.

About 10:30 we came on a large beaver sunning himself on a perch built of mud just above the water. He looked like a huge chestnut muskrat. He plunged at once but came up again 30 yards farther down, took another look, and dived, to be seen no more.

At noon we reached our old camp, the last where all had been together. Here we put up a monument on a tree, and were mortified to think we had not done so at our farthest camp.

There were numbers of yellowlegs here; we were surprised to see them resting on trees or flying from one branch to another.

A great gray owl sitting on a stump was a conspicuous feature of our landscape view; his white choker shone like a parson's.

Early in the morning we saw a kingbird. This was our northernmost record for the species.

Nancy Byrd Turner, in Youth's Companion.

My looking-glass is like a pool, As still and clear, as blank and cool. It fronts the clean, white nursery wall.

With no look on its face at all. But when in front of it I go, Why, there I am, from top to toe. Oh, just suppose I hurried there Some day to brush my tousled hair, And stood and stared and could not see One single, single sign of me!

We pressed on all day, stopping only

for our usual supper . . . and about 7 the boys were ready to go on again. They paddled till dark at 10. Camped in the rain, but every one was well pleased, for we had made 40 miles that day and were that much nearer to flour.

This journey had brought us down the Nyarling and 15 miles down the Buffalo. (From "The Arctic Prairies," by Ernest Thompson Seton.)

Platform for Traffic Officer

A small platform, two and one-half feet above the ground, has been erected by the side of a corner telephone post at an important street intersection in a large city, for use by the traffic officer, says Popular Mechanics. It is surrounded by an iron railing, and a circular awning shelters the occupant from the sun's rays. From this elevated position, a policeman may obtain a clear view of the streets in both directions, and so can tell when to operate the levers which control the green and red semaphore signals in the center of the street.

A Queer Idea

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AMERICAN PLANES
ON WAY TO FRANCE

Secretary Baker Announces Departure of First Consignment of Air Fighters—Need Now Is for More Skilled Mechanics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following statement is authorized by the Secretary of War in order to give as complete a picture as is permissible under military requirements of the problems and the progress in equipping the air service with fighting planes:

The first American-built battleplanes are today en route to the front in France. This first shipment, though in itself not large, marks the final overcoming of many difficulties met in building up this new and intricate industry.

These planes are equipped with the first Liberty motors from machine production. One of them, in a recent test, surpassed all records for speed and climbing for planes of that type. Engine production, which began a month ago, is now on a quantity basis, and the peak of production will be reached in a few weeks. Only the 12-cylinder type is being made, as developments abroad have made it wise to concentrate on the high-powered engine instead of the eight-cylinder.

These statements should not be exaggerated, but should be considered in the light of the following facts: After three years of warfare, the total number of planes able to take the air at any one time on either side of the western front has not been over 2500. This, combined with the fact that 46 men are required on the ground for every plane in the air, gives a truer perspective of the European aviation situation than commonly possessed. For every plane in the air, there must be two replacement planes on the ground, and one training plane for every pilot who eventually reaches the front, with a spare engine for each plane. Moreover, while the American program has been delayed by difficulties which were impossible to foresee when the tentative program was adopted in all our lack of knowledge last spring, it may be said that American planes are not due in France under the original schedule until July.

At the outbreak of war, the first step, both in sequence and importance, was to build up an industry to rush out the training planes needed for the prospective aviators who were immediately on hand. This fresh and most promising personnel afforded, indeed, America's largest immediate source of aid to her associate nations in the war, which, while well able to turn out the latest type of airplanes, were seriously drained of men capable of manning them. The ultimate goal, however, was the construction of a large fleet of battleplanes.

Two serious problems, interwoven and reacting, were immediately met. The almost total lack, both of airplane industry and of airplane engineering knowledge. The industry was rudimentary, with only one company of an appreciable production basis and another dozen small experimental companies. The metal work was mostly done by hand, each machine built as a separate unit and little attempt made to manufacture from dies, jigs or gauges. The estimates of the total value of the industry vary from \$2,000,000 to \$10,000,000 and of employees from 5000 to 10,000. The Government was practically the only purchaser, having ordered 366 planes the year before the war, of which only 66 were actually delivered.

The engineering problems were even more complex. Europe at war, with the best engineers of each country pitted against each other in a struggle which knew no close, had worked out the most ingenious developments in the light of actual fighting experience. Information reaching here was generally fragmentary and always late. As a result, when war came the United States had practically no airplane engineering staff or no modern fighting planes.

Construction of planes proved a much more complex problem than that of engines, which had been developed and produced here for other purposes on a colossal scale. The extreme refinement of their manufacture, requiring 23,000 screws in a single fighter, of 700 pieces of wood in a single wing, necessitated the most expert workmanship and balance to secure the essential combination of lightness with strength, and seemed to militate against quantity production. The first step was to secure information from Europe. A commission was early sent across and rushed back the last-minute details, upon the strength of which a large number of fighting planes of a certain type were ordered. The raw materials were very largely in hand, and the drawings within several days of completion, when another cable said that this type had been superseded and should not be built. Nearly a month was thus lost.

Drawings then came for another type. They had just been redrawn for an American manufacturer and the diemakers put to work when a second and different set arrived. The work done had to be cast aside and the process begun over again just as it was nearing completion. Still a third set of drawings arrived and a third start was necessary to reduce these samples to drawings for American manufacturers. It is significant of the rapid development of the art of aviation that not a single type of the original schedule has survived into the present program.

During the past months, however, a responsive channel of communication with the Allies has been opened, the latest types adapted to American manufacture, the industry increased

TALK OF ANNEXING
MEXICO REVIVED

Renewal of Discussion in Press
Which Might Affect Present
Friendly Relations Causes
Speculations as to Its Motive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At a time when relations between the United States and Mexico, as reported in a recent dispatch to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington bureau, are in a better condition than at any period since the Pershing expedition was withdrawn, advocates of the annexation of Mexico to the United States have renewed their activities in the public press.

At best, the life of a plane is but two months, and the engine must be overhauled every five hours, while a pilot on a plane allowed to leave the hangars in imperfect condition is as helpless as a bird with a broken wing.

Now that American battleplanes are going overseas, a great increase in the volunteering of skilled mechanics is both essential and expected.

Aeroplane Wood

Supply of Spruce and Fir From North-west to Be Hastened

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Ralph C. Angell of the lumber firm of Angell & Sturgeon of this city has been appointed manager of the spruce division of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association. His headquarters will be at Portland, Ore., where he will represent the lumber interests in their dealings with the Government in the production of spruce and fir for the nation's aeroplane program, and endeavor to accelerate the delivery of the immense amounts of material needed in the construction of the American air fleet.

The government's demand for fir and spruce for shipbuilding and aeroplane construction constitutes what is said to be the greatest undertaking in the history of the lumber trade. Col. Brice T. Disque of the United States Army is at Portland in charge of the work. He has at his disposal 9000 soldiers, and will furnish them as laborers to any sawmill or logging camp engaged in government work.

SPEEDING UP OF
ESSENTIALS URGED

Thomas W. Lamont Tells Chamber of Commerce the Problem Is a Pressing One

Thomas W. Lamont of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. told members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at a luncheon at the Hotel Brunswick today that it is essential they address themselves promptly and energetically to the problem of slowing down the activities of non-essential industries and speeding up those that are vital to the success of the war. "Everything is war," he said, "and we can no longer say 'business as usual.'

"The problem is a pressing one," he said, "and the allies of the United States have handled it courageously and skillfully." He dwelt on the value of thrift, which, he said, is not simply saving, nor parsimony—it is of higher grade. It denotes temperance in all things, he said.

Compared with measures adopted abroad, those adopted to mobilize the financial resources of the United States for the war do not seem to be revolutionary, he said. "The War Finance Corporation Bill," he said, "is of course, not a measure which I should favor under normal conditions, but if the war lasts for three years with us, this measure will appear to us at the end of that time, in my judgment, as a very conservative document."

He defended Secretary McAdoo against the criticism leveled at him on account of this bill. There has been talk, he said, that it would cause inflation; would bring an increase of \$4,000,000,000 in the form of flat money. It seemed to him, he said, it would probably reduce inflation. The act would authorize the federal reserve banks to deal with obligations of the war finance corporations as with government bonds involving what would be, in a sense a return to the theory of bond-secured currency, superseded only within the last few years by the Federal Reserve Act; but he thought the relief it will afford the industrial and savings bank situation will outweigh the disadvantages.

OVERCROWDED CARS
ON HEATLESS MONDAY

"Well, gentlemen, you can blame the Government for this," said a conductor on the Boston & Albany Railroad, last Monday, to a group of passengers who had been forced to ride on the platform with all standing or sitting accommodations inside overcrowded. One train of three cars had been substituted on this "heatless" day for the usual seven trains. Several bystanders, however, remarked that they could not see how the Government was to blame for the failure of the railroad to attach sufficient cars to take care of the traffic. One man dryly remarked: "I guess if the railroads spent as much effort in co-operating with the Government as they do in campaigning for increased rates there would be service enough."

This condition was brought about, explain railroad officials, because only a few were expected to travel on the fuel holiday. Better accommodations were promised in the future. There were many on this train who had tried to reach their homes in the suburbs by the street railway, but some mishap had blocked all outward travel on the trolley to the Newtons in the middle of the afternoon.

During the past months, however, a responsive channel of communication with the Allies has been opened, the latest types adapted to American manufacture, the industry increased

at least twentyfold, the training plane problem solved, and the production of battleplanes begun. It is still very necessary, however, to view America's effort in aviation against the true perspective. Both in this country and in Europe the great problem now remaining is to secure the thousands of skilled mechanics, engine men, motor repair men, wood and metal workers, etc., needed to keep the planes turned out which are in perfect condition. This great engineering and mechanical force at the airdromes, the flying fields and the repair depots, both here and behind the lines in France, is a vital industrial link in the chain to air supremacy. Without them the planes turned out would soon be useless and the flyers helpless.

At best, the life of a plane is but two months, and the engine must be overhauled every five hours, while a pilot on a plane allowed to leave the hangars in imperfect condition is as helpless as a bird with a broken wing.

Now that American battleplanes are going overseas, a great increase in the volunteering of skilled mechanics is both essential and expected.

ARMY EQUIPMENT
PLAN REORGANIZED

Station Has Been Opened at
Camp Merritt Under System
Started by General Goethals—
Planning Staff Is Formed

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Quartermaster-Gen. G. W. Goethals has reorganized the method of equipping and supplying men preparatory to their embarkation for France. Under his plan an equipment station has been opened at Camp Merritt, and others are to be opened later Heretofore the men have been equipped at their own camps and sent direct to the ports of embarkation.

As another part of General Goethals' reorganization schemes, ample supplies of all kinds of foodstuffs will be stored at embarkation supply houses. This has been found necessary by reason of the fact that the recent freight congestion caused the possibility of a food shortage for the transports and as no stocks had been kept on hand, commissary officers had to go into the open market to make big purchases. Now in one city alone, about 200,000 feet of floor space for meat and food supply house has been obtained.

General Goethals has also created a "planning staff" of efficiency experts.

On this board are Dr. Frank A. Cleaveland of the Taft efficiency committee, President Hopkins of Dartmouth College, Dr. A. A. Hammerschlag, A. E. Franklin and G. F. Willis. The quartermaster bureau has heretofore lacked any comprehensive planning scheme.

The clothing division has been placed under Albert L. Scott, Middle Western business man.

Results of Questionnaires

Estimates Show Nearly 2,500,000
Will Be Available in Class 1

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Provost Marshal-General Crowder's office has estimated today that nearly 2,500,000 men will form the first line of the United States draft reserves.

This represents the approximate number of draft registrants of Class 1 obtained as a result of the questionnaire system. It is about 500,000 more than the original estimates of General Crowder.

Although exact figures are not yet available, officials have stated that the total number of Class 1 men will be approximately 3,116,000. The percentage of physical disqualification is estimated at not more than 20 per cent and probably less, because of the recent lowering of physical requirements. Twenty per cent would be reduced to 620,000 would be rejected, thus bringing the number of available men down to 2,496,000.

In Classes 2 and 4, about 4,000,000 have been placed, practically equal numbers being in each division. These classes are largely made up of married men and those with dependents.

Class 5 will have about a million men, because those physically rejected from Class 1 will be classed there. About 750,000 will be found in Class 3.

No date has been selected for the beginning of the second draft, according to Secretary of War Baker. Estimates placing the time between March 1 and June 1 were declared to be merely guesses.

One reason for the delay in announcing a date is the unwillingness of the Government to disturb the labor situation on the farms of the country at the planting season.

HOLIDAY IS TO BE
QUIETLY OBSERVED

Complaints against conditions on the Boston Elevated many times are directed at things which cannot be attributed to lack of dividends and shortage of cars, and apparently can be remedied without the expenditure of large sums of money. One of these is to do with a situation at the Boylston Street station of the subway. According to the experience of passengers, a middle gate or opening in the iron fence on the incoming platform would make it much easier for those who desire to transfer to northbound cars. Frequently a person misses his car because he has to race around the end of the fence.

There is another thing which lately has been attracting increasing comment, and this is the condition of the platforms and steps at some of the stations, such as Scollay Square and Devonshire Street. Signs placed there demanding cleanliness are yellow with age, and in some cases covered over with other notices.

NOVA SCOTIA LEGISLATURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

HALIFAX, N. S.—The Provincial Legislature is to meet for the dispatch of business today. The Premier and members of his government express

the belief that it will be one of the

shortest sessions ever held. No matters of a contentious nature are expected to arise, and the program to be outlined by the conference of the provincial premiers at Ottawa in regard to increased production will engage the attention of the legislators. There are six vacancies in the House, three Conservative and three Liberal, and since it is on a "fifty-fifty" basis, there are to be no elections for some time.

There are two Conservative vacancies in Cape Breton, J. C. Douglas and R. H. Butts, having resigned to run in the federal contest; Maj. J. W. Margeson, another Conservative, resigned in Lunenburg to run for Ottawa. The Liberal vacancies are in Pictou, Yarmouth and Victoria.

Springfield; S. M. Robinson, Hudson, Mass., W. W. True, Newport, Vt., William G. Fuller, Mansfield, Mass.

Following the election Prof. Ralph B. Wilson of Boston University, Frank W. Witcher, president of the State Board of Trade, and Frank J. Shay of Boston, spoke. The exhibition of hardware in Mechanics Hall was continued this afternoon.

John R. Gamble, president of the National Hardware Association, opened the silver jubilee convention

Wednesday with an address showing the need of business subordinating everything to winning the war. He was followed by James Stockbridge, president of the New England Association, who explained the work of the association in the past year.

Mayor Peters is to give an address tomorrow on "The Port of Boston" preceded by singing of chanteys by a glee club. H. G. Wells, president of the Massachusetts Senate, also is to speak.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—As a matter of discipline, Col. George L. Byram, commandant of the third war prison camp at Ft. Douglas, has had the civilian German prisoners dig open from the surface of the ground their recently-discovered escape tunnel, and fill it again with earth hauled in wheelbarrows from outside the prison camp.

The prisoners put in a long, hard day, digging, hauling, tamping and filling the tunnel and ditch to the satisfaction of the prison authorities.

It was a well-chastened group that tamped the last shovel of earth into place, but when the work was done the prison authorities knew that the tunnel was filled.

When the latest tunnel was discovered recently the civilian prisoners were prompt in their proffers to fill it up. Colonel Byram smiled and accepted the offer. The prisoners, with much show of energy, "filled the tunnel." The colonel soon after ordered all prisoners out with shovels, picks and wheelbarrows. He directed that a trench be dug from a certain point under one of the buildings to another given point toward the fence. He directed that it be dug to a depth of about five feet.

When this depth had been reached the diggers broke through into an open space. It was the tunnel. The work disclosed that the prisoners had merely filled up the end of the tunnel and left the rest of it open, possibly for future use.

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INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE = TRAIN REDUCTION

ARGENTINE WOOL TRADE STAGNANT

No Operations of Importance Going On in Buenos Aires and Staple Is Accumulating Under Most Unfavorable Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—The wool market of Buenos Aires is in a situation that is far from satisfactory, despite the very bright prospects with which the present season opened in October. These prospects could not have been more promising and they were well fulfilled during the first two months of the season, but this condition was suddenly arrested about the middle of December and the market has been inactive since. For several weeks there has been no operations of importance and the stock on hand in the central market has grown to about 53,000,000 pounds. This stock has lain idle so long that it is now dusty, poorly piled, heavy from its own weight and pressed down by the continual arrivals, so that it is anything but inviting to the few buyers who are operating.

Since the sudden restriction of business in December, numerous factors have appeared, all contrary and each one contributing to prevent a return to normal conditions and the reestablishment of satisfactory prices.

The usual financial liquidations at the end of the year, local as well as foreign, had their effect on the market, but as this is a condition that exists every year, wool people thought the unfavorable situation was due to this and that it would, accordingly, be only temporary. Another very important factor has been the recent labor troubles, there being one serious strike after another in the various branches of labor which are concerned with the movement of wool in the central market, so that it has been impossible for buyers to withdraw their purchases when made, with the result that they have stopped buying. There have been strikes of peones, cart drivers, railway employees and tugmen.

There also has been a serious shortage of shipping, and the continual fluctuations of foreign exchange at all sorts of unusual figures has constantly disturbed the calculations of buyers and has tended to discourage any heavy buying for future delivery. Another disquieting influence has been the long discussion in Congress over the export tax. As there was not the slightest indication of how large the tax would be or when it would become effective, buyers preferred not to do any business until they could be sure of their calculations.

Buying for the account of United States firms has been almost entirely stopped by the action of the United States Government in fixing a price at which wool must be offered to the Government, this price being a good deal lower than the prices now current in the market.

Any one of these several conditions would have been sufficient to weaken the market. Coming all together, the result has been to produce a mid-season stagnation such as has seldom been seen in this market.

It is evident, however, that there still exists a demand abroad for Argentine wools, as British and American buyers are said to have orders for large amounts. These they are unable to fill, however, because the prices set do not meet the demands of the wool producers here who are continuing to hold out for high prices despite the present unfavorable market situation.

These buyers are the same ones who have educated the Argentine producer to unheard-of prices. They scrambled for all wools available, paying all sorts of unreasonable prices, and the producer now feels that the same demand exists for Argentine wools and refuses to see why he should part with his clip at less than he already has been paid by these same buyers.

Producers are being urged by their various trade organizations to resist any attempt by foreign houses or governments to form combinations with the plan of forcing down Argentine prices.

Prices have fallen off decidedly in view of the present condition of the market, the following being recent ruling quotations, the prices being reduced to United States gold on the basis of the normal value of the peso, which is \$4.246. United States gold; fine Rambouillet wool, superior to special, 50 to 54 cents; United States gold, a pound; good to superior, 46.3 to 50 cents; regular to good, 39.6 to 46.3 cents; inferior to regular, 31 to 38.6 cents.

Fine crossbred, superior to special, 54 to 58 cents; good to superior, 50 to 54 cents; regular to good, 44 to 50 cents; inferior to regular, 34 to 43 cents.

Medium fine crossbred, superior to special, 56 to 60 cents; good to superior, 50 to 56 cents; regular to good, 43 to 50 cents; inferior to regular, 34 to 43 cents.

Medium coarse crossbred, superior to special, 56 to 60 cents; good to superior, 52 to 58 cents; regular to good, 48 to 52 cents; inferior to regular, 41 to 48 cents; inferior to good, 33 to 41 cents.

Coarse crossbred, superior to special, 52 to 54 cents; good to superior, 48 to 52 cents; regular to good, 41 to 48 cents; inferior to good, 33 to 41 cents.

Extra coarse crossbred and Lincoln, superior to special, 50 to 52 cents; good to superior, 48 to 50 cents; regular to good, 43 to 48 cents; inferior to regular, 33 cents to 43 cents.

Lambs wool fine, 29 to 43 cents;

fine, medium and coarse crossbreds, 31 to 54 cents.

Belly wool, fine, 19 to 27 cents; crossbred and coarse, 19 to 31 cents. Black wool, 27 to 35 cents. Criollo wool, 23 to 29 cents.

Entre Rios and Corrientes wool, coarse and medium crossbred, 54 to 58 cents.

Southern Territories, superior crossbred, 56 to 60 cents.

The Central Market's report for the first three weeks of January follows:

	Pounds
Wool received	17,967,400
Wool dispatched	8,373,200
Received since July 1	118,327,000
Received in same period, 1917	114,614,100
Stock on hand	52,844,000
Stock on hand same day, 1917	31,873,400
DESTINATIONS OF EXPORTS	Same
From Oct. 1, This Previously period month reported last year	41,833 45,151 127,683
Genoa	2,271 3,850 12,384
United Kingdom	100 13,952
United States	32,180 32,200 80,455
Paris	889 4,079
Havre	3,425 1,080
Marseilles	2,493 1,420
Amsterdam	649 3,081 662
Rotterdam	150 6,269
Various	4,440 1,565 1,940
Totals	41,833 45,151 127,683

ENVELOPE CONCERN EARNINGS LESS

Earnings of the United States Envelope Company for the year ended December last, although sensational, were substantially less than one half those of 1916. After allowing for dividends of the preferred stock and interest charges, the balance available for the outstanding common stock of \$750,000 was equivalent to approximately 91 per cent as compared with 195 per cent in the preceding year.

There is good reason, however, for this drop in earnings. United States Envelope was fortunate in having a large supply of raw material on hand before prices began to soar, so that the company got the benefit of increased prices for its own product while purchasing its materials at comparatively low prices. During the past year the company was obliged to purchase its raw products at much higher prices, hence the reduction in earnings for the common stock.

After allowing for dividends on the preferred stock, and deducting the excess profits taxes as well as depreciation, the balance available for the common stock of \$509,447 is equivalent to a little more than 67 per cent. In the matter of depreciation the company was not so generous this year as in the previous one, setting aside only \$20,779, as compared with \$105,842.

From the results of the last two years it would seem as if common stock holders were in line for increased disbursements. In 1917, in addition to the regular 7 per cent, directors declared in February an extra of 2½ per cent, a total for the year of 9½ per cent.

TIN IMPORTS IN 1917 ARE LARGER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Imports of tin in 1917, not including Alaskan ore, were 68,996 tons, compared with 66,624 in 1916.

Of 1916 imports, 49,415 tons, or 74 per cent, came from England and Straits Settlement, compared with 41,463 tons, or 60 per cent, in 1917. Imports from the Dutch East Indies increased to 14,148 tons, or 20 per cent of the total; Australia, China and Bolivia supply almost all of the remainder.

It is expected the present year will witness an increase in direct shipments from Straits Settlement.

CHANDLER MOTOR'S YEAR'S PROGRESS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Chandler Motor Car Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, last, these changes in earnings:

1917	Increase
Tot. inc.	\$3,617,715 \$843,945
Deprec. etc.	895,512 100,000
Net profit	\$2,732,203 666,237
Dividends	91,000 210,000
Sur for year	1,472,403 456,237

Equal to \$34.03 a share on \$7,000,000 capital stock as compared with \$24.51 a share earned in 1916.

MANUFACTURERS LIGHT AND HEAT CO.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Manufacturers Light and Heat Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, with these comparisons:

1917	Increase
Gross	\$9,122,217 \$7,592,225
Net earnings	3,459,000 3,459,230
Surplus	204,181 242,810

Equal to \$3.98 a share on \$14,094,680 stock (\$10 par), compared with \$3.31 in 1916.

ST. JOSEPH LEAD REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The St. Joseph Lead Company and subsidiaries report for the year ended Dec. 31, with these comparisons:

1917	Increase
Income	\$10,130,459 \$8,004,649
Depot. etc.	4,520,185 3,320,182
Balance	5,610,273 4,674,467
Dividends	3,655,531 1,409,466
Sur for year	2,074,742 3,266,001

Equal to \$3.98 a share on \$14,094,680 stock (\$10 par), compared with \$3.31 in 1916.

COAL LANDS PURCHASED

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Morton Butler of Chicago and T. C. Fuller of Lexington, Ky., announce the syndicate purchase of 125,000 acres of coal and timber lands in Leslie, Perry and Clay counties, Kentucky. The property will be developed and will include a railroad of 50 miles.

STEEL BUSINESS IS MORE ACTIVE

Improvement Is Not Yet Uniform, but Mills Are Expected Soon to Operate at Eighty Per Cent of Their Capacity

By the end of the week the steel industry bids fair to be operating at 80 per cent of capacity, says the Iron Age. Improvement has not come to mills uniformly, for in eastern Pennsylvania operations dropped last week to a 10 per cent basis, and fuel supplies have since been little bettered. Increased activity under the limitations of inadequate motive power are expected to be only gradual. Inroads have been made on the great stocks of finished product which have blocked mill space for some time, and general domestic business now waits on how much mill capacity will exceed Government requirements.

One mill suffered 90 per cent rejections of full operation on specification ship plates, owing to using a high-sulphur coal. Shipbuilding and other activities on the Pacific Coast are now feeling the effect of the holdup of rail shipments, and urgent requests are made for speeding ship material westward. Delays in getting shell-forging plants equipped and in getting steel to existing plants leave machining shops at the moment without work for full capacity. Some freight is now moving which has been waiting two months, and pig-iron deliveries have reached destination after three months in transit.

As the time draws near for a reconsideration of government prices the trade keenly hopes that Washington will not strive further to destroy incentives to maximum production. Ever since we entered on the controlled price régime, the impression has been allowed to remain that any revision would be downward, and large earning statements for 1917 give color to the idea. Mounting costs meanwhile, and several weeks' restricted operations will make it hard to meet the capital charges of the first quarter.

Sizeable plate producers claim they must have an advance of ½ to ¾ cents per lb. Nor is everything peaceful under the present scales. Chain makers have not as yet agreed to name the government prices to the public.

A three months' period of price fixing is regarded as too short to turn around in. With only five weeks left before entering the next period, few new commitments are expected. Steel makers are objecting to allowing a revision clause in sales for a specific object, which should be determined without any speculative benefit to the buyer. With a likelihood of advances, builders of cars or promoters of buildings would hardly care for such price arrangements. Ore producers have completed arrangements for possible periodic price revisions, in the face of business conducted for years on an annual price.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE YEAR'S REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York Telephone Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1917, of 100,150 pounds, schooner Arabia 48,500, Adeline 55,300, Acushla 91,000, and Bay State 76,500. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundred weight were slightly lower as follows:

Haddock \$9@9.50, steak cod \$10@12.50, market cod \$7.50@10, and pollock \$11@12.50. There were no arrivals at Gloucester today.

SOUTH AND WEST END SALES

The 3½ story brick house at 40 Worcester Street, South End has been conveyed by the Thomas M. Smith estate to Charlotte M. Doherty. The house stands on 900 square feet of land valued at \$1600, and the total assessed amount to \$5600.

Title to the four story brick house at 1 Goodwin Place has been sold by Simon Karger to Max Brown. This parcel is valued at \$4300, which includes \$4200 on 8400 square feet of land. The total taxed value is \$5100, with \$2000 of the amount on the lot.

UNLISTED STOCKS

Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston MILL STOCKS

Bid	Asked
Amoskeag Com	61
Amoskeag Pfd	77
Arlington Mills	111 113
Bates	250
Borden City	88
Brockton Mills	150
Charlton Mills	125
Columbus Mfg Co	107
Dartmouth Mfg Com	214
Dighton	1050
Everett	118
Farr Alpac	173
Flint Mills	155
Hamilton Mfg Co	90
Hannibal Mfg Co	90
Kid	

MUSIC

Mme. Galli-Curci in "Lucia"
Mme. Amelia Galli-Curci in "Lucia"
Boston Opera House, second evening representation by the Chicago Opera Company, Mr. Sturani directing the music, Boston, Mass., evening of Feb. 20, 1918. The cast:

Lucia Amelia Galli-Curci
Alma Alma Peterson
Edgardo Juan Nadal
Astori Giacomo Rimini
Raimondo Vittorio Arimondi
Arturo Octave Dus
Normanno Giuseppe Minerva

Mme. Galli-Curci, whom Chicagoans last season acclaimed one of the greatest of opera singers, whom Bostonians both last season and early this season applauded as a concert singer, and whom, finally, New York people have lately approved in all respects, has a full schedule of appearances at the Boston Opera House this week and next. She is in such high favor that the tickets for most of the dates when she sings were completely disposed of before the curtain went up on "Lucia" on Wednesday night. This absorbing interest in her, according to those who have visited the box-office window, does not extend to her "Dinorah" matinee, with which the second week of the Chicago Opera Company opens. And herein those who regret seeing anyone go to extravagant trouble just to get into an opera house may perhaps have cause for gratification. For the comparative neglect of the matinee in question can at least be said to indicate that the town has artistic taste and judgment. Whoever the leading singer is, it will not throw away its money on a piece like "Dinorah," which has the name of being weak and stupid stuff.

A person making a selection from the repertory offered by Mr. Campanini is likely to say to himself: "There are the heroines, Lucy and Gilda. Why, they get hold of me in a tender kind of way. And along with them is Edgar, who excites my pity; and the Duke, who arouses my indignation. And to the interest of the stories, I add the sextet in the one case and the quartet in the other. Then, take Rosina, and her roguishness; Violetta, and her vanity. When they are on the stage, I have character as well as song. But Dinorah? They tell me that when she drives her white goat down the hill and when she crosses the bridge over the waterfall, she is idyllic, romantic to see; and they say that, singing to her shadow, she is pathetic to hear. But they mention no hero of any account. Give me an opera, please, with a tenor in it, as well as a soprano!"

Such a line of argument is strong, no doubt; and it is supported by the common opinion that Donizetti, the composer of "Lucia," Verdi, the composer of "Rigoletto," and Rossini, the composer of "The Barber of Seville," wrote sincere music, while Meyerbeer, the composer of "Dinorah," wrote claptrap. The only thing wrong with it is that it leaves out of account the principal factor in the case, namely, Mme. Galli-Curci. Undeniably "Dinorah," in theory, is considerably inferior to "Lucia," to take one piece in the favored list; and far inferior to "Rigoletto," to take another. But after that point is settled, a second one arises. Supposing Meyerbeer is not so great a composer as Donizetti or as Verdi, does not this soprano appear to better advantage in his role of Dinorah than in their roles of Lucy and Gilda?

Those who have heard her in all three parts must admit that she does best in Dinorah, though outspoken judgment on an artist who, like her, is in the heyday of success, is hardly to be hoped for. It is not, in fact, needed. The soprano's managers, who know the public better than the public knows itself, showed how things stood when they had her make her first appearance in New York on Jan. 28 in the Meyerbeer piece. They may have done so because "Dinorah," having been for a long time out of the New York repertory, and the "Shadow Song" having become a permanent memory there, no comparison of the technique of the new singer with that of her contemporaries or her immediate predecessors was possible. Or they may have done so because the title role of this opera, being rather detached from the other roles, gives the soprano a large, independent chance to display her beautiful quality of tone. At all events, the far-sightedness of their plan was proved by the completeness of her triumph.

Price Mysteries
OMAHA WORLD HERALD—The people of the Panama Canal Zone were anxious to do their part in the conservation of wheat, but when they made inquiries they found they could buy no corn meal. Thereupon the consul of Panama reports, "for the purpose of encouraging housekeepers to use corn meal in order to conserve the supply of flour, the commissary division of the Panama Canal has installed a grist mill in Cristobal, Canal Zone, which has a capacity of 2000 pounds of meal a day. This meal, which it put up in 2-pound packages and sold at six cents a package, has the double advantage of being cheaper and fresher than meal purchased in bulk." It will appear somewhat strange to the housewives of Omaha that corn meal is sold at Panama in neat packages for three cents a pound while here right in the heart of the corn belt they have had to pay six and eight cents a pound for it. The consul of Panama says that the consumption of corn meal is becoming general, and that the official organ, the Canal Record, published from week to week, recipes for the making of corn bread. But why the Canal people can get corn meal so much cheaper than the people of Omaha, appears, as Lord Duddreary used to say, "one of those things that no fellow can find out." There are several other things about the food situation that no fellow can find out, especially why the people of Omaha had to pay \$3 a bushel for potatoes during part of the winter when there were millions of bushels that the farmers were willing to sell at less than a dollar a bushel.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Cooperation or Obstruction?

NEW YORK WORLD—This war is the most tremendous experiment in cooperation that the world has ever known. The success of democracy depends not only upon the cooperation of the people of each country that is engaged but upon the cooperation of the nations themselves through their governments. We are all going to win together or lose together, regardless of class or age or sex or circumstance. The assurance of victory will depend wholly upon the effectiveness of this teamwork, in which every individual must play his part, whether he be soldier or mechanic, farmer or capitalist, manufacturer or Senator. President Wilson has compressed the issue into seven words: "Will you co-operate or will you obstruct?" There lies the fate of civilization.

Now there is no gainsaying this soprano's right to be called a great singer. Her tone, free in production, sensitive in gradation of power and rich in color, is enough to give her the highest vocal standing, at least as far as the American ear, with its fondness for good sound, is concerned. But tone, by the international test, which the Chicago-discovered, New York-approved artist has yet to undergo, is not the whole requirement. Some day account must be made of execution as well as tone. And if a beginning is to be made with regard to the "mad scene," which on Wednesday night was the only part of "Lucia" which the soprano seemed seriously to put herself into, it must be said that a really polished execution, including flexible management of the scale, fine molding of phrase and fluent use of ornamentation, particularly of the trill, did not distinguish the performance. And similar comment would apply to the "Caro nome" aria, as interpreted on one occasion in the course of the recent New York engagement.

The conditions under which the soprano appeared for the first time as an opera singer in Boston were in almost every way favorable. A strong group of associates supported her, the chorus did its work admirably and the orchestra played in a style generally suited to Donizetti's score. Mr. Nadal gave a brilliant study of the rôle of Edgar, musically, and he characterized the hero with fervor and manly illusion, putting the literary significance of his part above opera tradition. He was a Waverley figure. Mr. Dus, making much of the

rôle of Arthur, contributed toward raising the scene of the sextet to the plane of a dramatic situation.

Mary Garden in "Carmen"
Chicago Grand Opera Company in "Carmen," opera in four acts by Bizet, sung in French, Boston Opera House, afternoon of Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1918. The cast:

Don Jose Lucien Muratore
Georges Baklanoff
Edgardo Juan Nadal
Astori Giacomo Rimini
Raimondo Vittorio Arimondi
Arturo Octave Dus
Normanno Giuseppe Minerva

Mme. Galli-Curci, whom Chicagoans last season acclaimed one of the greatest of opera singers, whom Bostonians both last season and early this season applauded as a concert singer, and whom, finally, New York people have lately approved in all respects, has a full schedule of appearances at the Boston Opera House this week and next. She is in such high favor that the tickets for most of the dates when she sings were completely disposed of before the curtain went up on "Lucia" on Wednesday night. This absorbing interest in her, according to those who have visited the box-office window, does not extend to her "Dinorah" matinee, with which the second week of the Chicago Opera Company opens. And herein those who regret seeing anyone go to extravagant trouble just to get into an opera house may perhaps have cause for gratification. For the comparative neglect of the matinee in question can at least be said to indicate that the town has artistic taste and judgment. Whoever the leading singer is, it will not throw away its money on a piece like "Dinorah," which has the name of being weak and stupid stuff.

A person making a selection from the repertory offered by Mr. Campanini is likely to say to himself: "There are the heroines, Lucy and Gilda. Why, they get hold of me in a tender kind of way. And along with them is Edgar, who excites my pity; and the Duke, who arouses my indignation. And to the interest of the stories, I add the sextet in the one case and the quartet in the other. Then, take Rosina, and her roguishness; Violetta, and her vanity. When they are on the stage, I have character as well as song. But Dinorah? They tell me that when she drives her white goat down the hill and when she crosses the bridge over the waterfall, she is idyllic, romantic to see; and they say that, singing to her shadow, she is pathetic to hear. But they mention no hero of any account. Give me an opera, please, with a tenor in it, as well as a soprano!"

Such a line of argument is strong, no doubt; and it is supported by the common opinion that Donizetti, the composer of "Lucia," Verdi, the composer of "Rigoletto," and Rossini, the composer of "The Barber of Seville," wrote sincere music, while Meyerbeer, the composer of "Dinorah," wrote claptrap. The only thing wrong with it is that it leaves out of account the principal factor in the case, namely, Mme. Galli-Curci. Undeniably "Dinorah," in theory, is considerably inferior to "Lucia," to take one piece in the favored list; and far inferior to "Rigoletto," to take another. But after that point is settled, a second one arises. Supposing Meyerbeer is not so great a composer as Donizetti or as Verdi, does not this soprano appear to better advantage in his role of Dinorah than in their roles of Lucy and Gilda?

Those who have heard her in all three parts must admit that she does best in Dinorah, though outspoken judgment on an artist who, like her, is in the heyday of success, is hardly to be hoped for. It is not, in fact, needed. The soprano's managers, who know the public better than the public knows itself, showed how things stood when they had her make her first appearance in New York on Jan. 28 in the Meyerbeer piece. They may have done so because "Dinorah," having been for a long time out of the New York repertory, and the "Shadow Song" having become a permanent memory there, no comparison of the technique of the new singer with that of her contemporaries or her immediate predecessors was possible. Or they may have done so because the title rôle of this opera, being rather detached from the other roles, gives the soprano a large, independent chance to display her beautiful quality of tone. At all events, the far-sightedness of their plan was proved by the completeness of her triumph.

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

A. B. Cummins, senior United States Senator from Iowa, who is leading in criticism of the provisions of the legislation supported by the Administration relative to control of the railways, on the ground that the rate of guaranteed compensation for the roads is much too high, is a Republican of a liberal type whose record, in connection with the national law dealing with corporations, on the whole has been progressive since he entered the National Legislature. He has in days past loomed large enough to be talked of as his party's presidential candidate on a progressive and liberal platform; and, like many of the Republican leaders from his section of the country, he has been representative of the faction of revolt within the party of Lincoln, McKinley and Roosevelt, as it has tried to adjust itself to the newer popular demands. He was Governor of the State of Iowa from 1902 to 1908, and came to the Senate to take the place of William B. Allison, long one of the inner council that controlled the Senate in the days of the Republican Party's domination of that body. During his continuous period of service in the Senate, the Iowa Senator naturally has come to have intimate knowledge of the problems of law and administrative technique involved in the transportation industry; and this in part because of his professional career, first as an engineer and later as a lawyer with railways for clients, which career started him on the road of specialized knowledge. As State Governor he was further equipped for word and act by reason of his enforced consideration of the issues at stake between Iowa's roads and Iowa's shipyards and passengers. Entering the Senate he continued to make a specialty of State vs. corporation clashes of authority and power. If, therefore, he now protests against the standard of remuneration which is to go to the railroads it is not as a radical propagandist that he speaks, but as a carefully trained investigator who has had both executive and legislative responsibilities in connection with railway supervision.

Hiram W. Johnson of California, junior representative of that State in the United States Senate, has aligned himself with the advocates of governmental ownership of the railways of the country, and is arguing in the Senate against reversion of the roads to private control following the war. Senator Johnson for some years past has been the major political figure on the Pacific Coast. His service as a prosecuting attorney in corruption cases and exposures of graft growing out of the operations of public utility corporations and railways in California long ago opened his eyes to the ethical consequences of uncontrolled private capitalism, and led him to personal and professional action that in due time made him a leader of the Progressive Party movement, and later Governor of the State. This office he held from 1911 to 1917, when he was chosen Senator. In 1912, he was the vice-presidential nominee of the Progressive Party, and as such toured the country, proving his California reputation as an orator and able propagandist to be justified. In 1916 he followed Mr. Roosevelt back into the Republican ranks and supported the candidacy of Mr. Hughes for President, and it is as a progressive Republican that he now acts and speaks in the Senate. During his long period of service as Governor of California he put in the statutes of that State, through his influence on public opinion and on the Legislature, an elaborate social welfare and justice program of progressive legislation; and in the National Legislature he will be found to be reliable as a worker for extended state functions over business and callings that, privately controlled, prove to be hostile to the common good.

G. Carroll Todd, who, under special orders from the President, is to conduct for the United States Department of Justice an investigation of charges against the contractors at the Hog Island shipyard in Pennsylvania, is one of the staff of Attorney-General Gregory, he being an assistant attorney-general. He is a Virginian lawyer of good standing who became identified with the Department of Justice as far back as 1902, when he was called in to help prepare prosecutions under the Sherman Act. He then settled in New York City and opened private practice, but was called back to Washington as special assistant to the justice department for important litigation in which the Interstate Commerce Act was involved; and so valuable did he become to the department that he was induced to become formally identified with it, and President Wilson and the Senate in 1913 made him an assistant specially charged with preparation of the prosecution of offenders against the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. He will come to this special investigation at Hog Island in the investigation of getting at the bottom facts.

Col. Josiah Clement Wedgwood, M.P., the recent statement in regard to the restoration of Palestine to the Jews has attracted considerable attention, has represented Newcastle-under-Lyne in the British House of Commons since 1906. Educated at Clifton College, and the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, Colonel Wedgwood held the position of assistant constructor at the Portsmouth dockyard 1895-96. He was promoted to the position of naval architect at Elswick shipyard in 1896 and held this position until 1900, when he went to South Africa and took part in the war with the Boer battery. He was resident magistrate at Ermelo, Transvaal from 1902 to 1904. During the present war Colonel Wedgwood has seen service at Antwerp, in France, at the Dardanelles and in East Africa. He was a member of the Mesopotamia Commission which sat in 1916. Colonel Wedgwood is an advocate of the Taxation of Land Values, and has written several pamphlets on this question.

FOOD SITUATION IN BRITAIN
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The following cable has been received from the British Ministry of Food by the Canada Food Board: "Home meat production in the United Kingdom was very low in January, having fallen to about one-half the normal production. Drastic reductions in the proposed rations have been necessary. By the end of February most districts will have adopted rationing schemes. Supply of fats and bacon is low. Increased imports are urgently needed. In Italy, above all, there is extreme need of cereals and secondly of meat, dried fish and fats. For some time past, sugar and bread have been rationed in Italy, and severe restrictions have been placed on the consumption of meat."

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EDUCATIONAL

GERMANY AND ITS SCHOOL PROBLEMS

Writer Believes Help From Allies Will Be Needed After War to Maintain Country's Education

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—More than once in the course of the war have great internal strains in Germany been revealed by discussions in that empire on educational topics. One such strain has already been noticed disclosing a deep fissure between the German Teachers Association, with their demand for the reorganization of education on a democratic basis, and the university professoriate and official classes, holding on ever more rigidly to the present exclusive gymnasium system of training. Now fresh evidence is forthcoming in an article which appears in the Berlin *Lokalzeitung*. Its burden is that a peace of renunciation would strike the German nation in its most vital part—in its intellectual life. The educational policy of the cities would be subject to very great relaxation. Apparently the writer thinks that indemnities from the Allies, or at least great economic advantages after the war, are needed to prevent a relapse in the standard of German civilization. Without such aids the nation would not, in his opinion, be able to support the present expenditure on schools, technical institutions, and universities, not to speak of other educational instruments such as theaters and libraries.

Though he does not say so, the author of the article is evidently of opinion that the allied nations, and England in particular, should shoulder their own school burdens after the war, and (in effect) a part of the German school burden also. He gives statistics in order to show that, per head of the population, England spends on education only two-thirds of the amount spent by Germany. His figures for England are just half what they ought to be, so that if those for his own country may be assumed to be correct, the position of the two nations in this respect must be reversed. The contrast becomes all the greater when it is remembered that the English people are at present occupied with schemes of educational reform which will enormously increase the present expenditure. But the gloominess of outlook revealed by this article can only be rightly judged after reading it as a whole. The transition adopted here is that given in the Educational Supplement of *The Times*, London.

"It has been sufficiently often pointed out that the German working classes in particular would be reduced to a wretched condition if Germany were to lose this war, or even if it were to be obliged to conclude a peace of renunciation. That is not only applicable to the economic position of the German working classes, of which one might think in the first and principal place in this connection; it may also be said to the same extent of the intellectual development, the cultural elevation of the masses of the people. That they will be the most severely affected if we are obliged to bear alone the burdens of war, which mount to millions, will most clearly appear from a retrospect on what Germany has achieved up till now in regard to popular education.

The total financial needs of the German states amounted in 1910, apart from the expenses on behalf of the Imperial Army and the Navy, to about three millions of marks; 13.8 per cent of this was expended for culture, [natural] science and instruction, 8.9 per cent on schools alone, and 7.1 per cent on the people's schools (Volkschulen).

According to the educational returns of 1911 the German states and municipalities raised together nearly 875,000,000 of marks for the schools, of which 670,000,000 of marks was for the benefit of the people's schools (Volkschulen) only, 13,500,000 of marks for the middle schools, and more than 177,000,000 of marks for the higher schools. The expense for the popular schools alone had been raised in the preceding decade (from 1901 to 1911) 35.4 per cent, the share of the states in this expense amounting to 75 per cent. What country can boast an educational policy such as this? England's outlay on her public instruction amounted during the same period to 334,000,000 of marks; France even expended only 261,000,000 of marks on education. That means that in Germany per head of the population 15 marks were expended, in England 8 marks, and in France 7 marks. This is the reason why amongst 10,000 recruits in Germany there were two illiterates, in England 100, and in France as many as 320. Without exaggeration, however, it may be declared that since the last return (namely, from 1911 to 1914) the expenses on education increased very considerably.

"In addition to these achievements for educational aims in the narrower sense there were others, which reached a considerable magnitude, especially in the great towns. The latest statistical year book of German towns states, for instance, that 49 great towns, with not less than 50,000 inhabitants, expended on sanitation (for hospitals, infirmaries, baths, analytical offices and so on) yearly more than 25,000,000 marks; for a series of other establishments for the promotion of literature, [natural] science, and art (popular libraries and reading halls, theaters and museums, handicraft and continuation schools) about 19,000,000 of marks, in regard to which it must be remembered that the expenses of the largest German towns, such as Berlin, Hamburg and Frankfurt-on-Main, are unfortunately missing in the returns. To

this must finally be added the countless millions spent by private initiative on the free education of the people, which sums can hardly be stated statistically.

"If, consequently, in Germany up till now over a milliard marks was spent yearly exclusively for education purposes, the question arises if these achievements in future will be possible in the event of a peace of renunciation. Anyone able to make a cool calculation must answer promptly in the negative. Certainly, even in that case we should not collapse if we had to bear our war burdens alone; but to this one should be under no illusion—we should then have to economize everywhere for these purposes, whether we liked it or not, in order at least to maintain our present rate of development, which in this case means to go backwards.

"In making this calculation it is not enough to put down the Imperial war burdens as an item; the burdens of the individual states, and especially of the great municipalities, which already, nowadays, amount to many millions must also be considered. The educational policy of the cities whose achievement might often be taken as exemplary, will, for this reason, be subject to very great relaxation, if a peace of renunciation should paralyze our future economic development. This is certainly the aim of our enemies, particularly of England. She knows the source of the strength of our people, which on the battlefields and in the economy of the nation has achieved such splendid things. She knows that our superiority is anchored in the popular education of Germany and in the standard of our culture. If she succeeds in stopping this development and weakening our strength, the English saying will become a truth: 'The Germans will win the battle and we shall win the war.' And what will, in the event of such a peace, become of the representatives of our culture, our intellectual workers, our staff officials and teachers? Their economic and intellectual position is thereby most seriously endangered. The distress, occasioned by this war, which is now to be felt in these circles, and under which they suffer severely, but always with the hope that it will pass, will change into a permanent misery. And economic pauperization and proletarianization must gradually be followed by intellectual impoverishment. For he who is exposed all the time to severe economic pressure cannot develop his energies, he must become stunted. Who will then become an official or a teacher, when the people are not able to afford any longer a payment which, at least in some degree, corresponds with the increases in prices? These professions must lose their attraction (which has already partially begun during war), and it will no longer be the men with the best brains who choose them, but those who cannot succeed elsewhere. This also means a relapse in our civilization, if the posterity of these classes descends from its present intellectual standard. But how will the German people be able to solve the grave problems of the coming peace time with an inferior class of officials and teachers?

"By a peace of renunciation our German nation would be struck in its most vital part, not only as regards its economic, but also its intellectual life. If up till now we have been proud of the fact that our popular education was not only limited to a thin upper layer of society, but that the benefits of culture were even introduced by a thousand channels into the lowest classes of the people, an obstruction of these channels, a sudden stopping of development, must, in our case, have a far more fatal effect than in the case of any other nation of whom this cannot be presumed to the same extent."

AMERICAN NOTES

Columbia University, New York City, has been passing through a period of debate of the "Honor System"; and there, as throughout the nation, taking the universities and colleges as a group whole, sharp divisions of opinion both as to fact and theory have been disclosed. It seems to be impossible to get a consensus of opinion favorable to a system originating, so far as the United States is concerned, in the old Virginia College of William and Mary, and for which so much is to be said in theory as even to silence those who dislike the results of student monitorship.

Smith College, of the eastern women's colleges, will graduate the class of 1918 with a minimum of cost to parents and students, and with academic formality of exit reduced to a war basis. In turn the new president, William Allan Neilson, will cut out his formal inauguration ceremonies. There will be others doing likewise.

Yale University henceforth is to concentrate her effort as a militant agent for the nation on training of artillerymen; and this because so much has been her success to date in this important task. She has four of the French 75s, presented by the French Government, with which to drill her men; and from the Yale University Press are coming admirable manuals, translations and bulletins, all for use of the students who are drilling.

The very weighty influence of the director of the Hemmenway Gymnasium at Harvard University, Dudley S. Sargent, the nestor of writers on athletics and of trainers of college athletes, is being thrown now again against the system of athletics which prior to the war had controlled most of the universities and colleges of the country. He, like recent British investigators of this phase of their nation's education, insists that the day has passed when any

other system can be tolerated than one which stands for "General athletics for all, specialized athletics for none," and Dr. Sargent does not hesitate to put the blame for the state of affairs in the United States on Harvard and on Yale, which established the precedents and traditions for younger or smaller academic institutions back in the days following the Civil War. As he has had charge in a way of Harvard's gymnasium and physical training since 1879, the inference is that alums, undergraduates and college authorities have for a long time been more powerful than the expert adviser and trainer in a realm where in theory he would be supposed to be a final authority. But then, that is a way at Harvard. Her world-renowned teacher of fine arts of a former day repeatedly had his counsel as to architecture and site of buildings ignored by the university administrative officials.

But to return to the type of athletics of the future in American universities and colleges. The present enforced ban on competitive sports between institutional teams, and the emphasis on intra rather than inter-collegiate sports, will produce such results while the war lasts that it will be the easier for the revolution to be wrought which Dr. Sargent urges. Another factor that will help is the pecuniary condition in which the institutions will find themselves when the war ceases. Public opinion outside if not inside the colleges will not for a moment tolerate such a scale of expenditure for inter-collegiate rivalry between "teams" as formerly was taken as matter of course, though even then it was indefensible and scandalous.

In yet another detail of educational administration under war conditions will there be reform to meet present necessities. That is in the expense involved in strictly academic functions, such for instance as the inauguration of a president, the induction of a professor, or rallying for an anniversary celebration. To illustrate: The new president of the State College of New Hampshire recently walked into his office one morning, just as a new president of a manufacturing company would, and rolling up his desk and calling his stenographer proceeded with his work. Asked why he was so informal and utilitarian, he replied that the times justified neither time, money, fuel nor flurry over what after all was a simple administrative detail. Dr. Marion L. Burton recently assumed the presidency of the University of Minnesota with a minimum of ceremony. It is probable that many schools and colleges will not have any spring vacations this year, if for no other reason than to cut out the student traffic on the railroads, which need their rolling stock for other uses than transporting persons and trunks across country.

UNCOVERING GERMAN AIDS IN THE SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

OAKLAND, Calif.—In addition to the special courses in patriotism and allied subjects that are being put into the public schools of California through the direction of Will C. Wood, the State Superintendent of Secondary Education, various city and county school officials are taking up the matter of special instruction in special subjects growing out of the war.

George W. Frick, superintendent of schools of Alameda County, in which are included the schools of the cities of Oakland and Alameda, has issued instructions to the principals and trustees of the schools of that county stating that it is their "paramount duty to place the teaching and practice of real American patriotism above all other considerations."

Stating that "we are in the war because the governing class in Germany has for 40 years been building up a tremendous engine for the utter destruction of democracy and the domination of the entire world, it is our duty," he says, "as patriots and leaders of thought and action in the future as well as in the present, to see that our children thoroughly understand why we are in this war and why it must be won. Patriotism should be taught now not only as an ideal but by the concentration of sustained effort upon certain practical activities."

After calling attention to certain government publications and other matter that may be used as text for such instruction, he says: "It is your duty under the law and as loyal American citizens, to expound the creed of Prussianism and explain to our children the plan of the German autocracy to conquer the world and see that they thoroughly understand it. Familiarize the children with the President's messages and other documents sent out from various departments of our Government."

A SCHOOLHOUSE ON WHEELS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Hollow Rock Junction, on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, has a unique schoolhouse on wheels. Most of the citizens of that locality are railroad employees, whose children were practically without educational advantages until railroad officials equipped and donated a passenger coach for school purposes.

The car makes a pleasant, sunny room and has comfortable seats and desks for 30 children, besides an organ and a small library. This schoolhouse, which is literally on rails, stands in a grove of trees, and also serves as a church and a community center. Miss Alice Brisindine of Paris, Tenn., is the teacher in charge.

THE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL'S PLACE

H. S. West of Rochester, N. Y., Discusses Advantages to Community—Analyzes Teaching

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—In explaining the Washington Junior High School in this city, H. S. West, superintendent of schools, gave a statement of what the junior high school means to a community. He said:

"This junior high school was organized in the belief that a city public school system should consist of three educational units, each related to the others, but having its own distinct function. These are the elementary, the intermediate and the advanced schools. The first will consist of the kindergarten and the first six grades, including the foundation period in which common needs will be met through common activities. The two-fold function of the second group will be: first, the continuance of the first unit, and second, the introduction of a new element to meet special needs, or the pre-vocational element. This will mark the start of the special preparation for the major subject of the pupils.

"Training for specific ends is included in the third unit as distinctive from the general education in the first two. The junior high school fits in the second of these periods.

"The Washington Junior High School is an attempt to provide in the best way for the needs of the pupil of the seventh or eighth grades. The first two years stand apart and the third year corresponds to the first year of a high school. The third year, while not an organic necessity, is yet a very desirable year as it helps to relieve the congested high schools and affords more advanced training to the pupil who would ordinarily leave school at the end of the grammar grades.

"The work of the seventh and eighth grades, therefore, is the center of the work of the Rochester Junior High School. The junior high school favors the single teacher plan, as opposed to departmental work, such as obtains in the grammar school. Another view of this work holds that secondary education as in the high schools should be introduced here in order to have the pupil in an advanced stage of training for special work or college. A third side of the question is represented by those who claim that all necessary changes may be made in the grammar school itself, doing away with the junior high school entirely. Others desire the work in the upper grades to be made more extensive and to that end believe that a special organization such as a junior high school is necessary. So far as Rochester is concerned, the junior high school under consideration was organized in accordance with this last view.

"No attempt is made in the junior high school to teach primarily secondary subjects, as the work is fundamentally a continuation of the grade training. If a new language or advanced mathematics is introduced to special classes it is to provide a training for advanced work along the same lines. During the first half-year of junior high school the pupil continues his grammar school work and a study is made to determine what his special vocational needs are. The junior high school training helps the pupil to become accustomed to departmental teaching, continuous teaching and a more advanced way of preparing studies. Supervised study is as much a part of the child's training as the corrective work and is just as important to the child. The longer school day gives an opportunity for preparation of lessons in the school. This is desirable as a training for further advancement and particularly when the home surroundings are not so conducive to study.

"Manual training for both boys and girls is recognized as a benefit. In grammar schools the expense is too great for a variety of training, but, in the junior high school special shops may be installed. Following this training, the pupil is assigned to the courses determined as the most beneficial to him. Several factors enter into this, and account is taken of home surroundings, personal inclination, opportunities for further study and to that end believe that a special organization such as a junior high school is necessary. So far as Rochester is concerned, the junior high school under consideration was organized in accordance with this last view.

"A sharper differentiation is seen at the start of the eighth grade when the main object is to prepare pupils for active actual contact with the world or for advanced study in the regular high school. In the academic course are grouped the girls and boys who are to go to general or college preparatory courses. They are taught the fundamentals of high school subjects so that a thorough grounding is given. Pupils who are to continue through the upper high school along commercial lines or who are to go directly into business life are given the commercial course. Training in industrial arts and household arts courses more nearly resembles specific education than do the other courses. About one-third the time in these courses will be spent in hand work; we frankly wish it might be less as the remaining time is not sufficient for all the other subjects.

"This manual training, however, has kept many pupils in school longer than would have been the case with a greater tendency toward education in the more theoretical subjects. Given a boy who must leave school at the end of his eighth year, an intensely practical choice must be made by the school. It is the choice between giving him some insight into the fields of trades and some opportunity for training in

this field or losing him from school entirely.

"In making the vocational training a part of the training under the compulsory schooling law, a student is given a taste of various work before being allowed to select at will his special course. This allows a greater range of experience and admits of fewer misplacements of students in classes where they do not belong. The only way to guarantee these facilities is to make them a part of the pupil's school work before compulsory attendance had released its hold.

"Particular value of the junior high school is its ability to give a pupil a better foundation for the advanced studies of the upper high school. Lack of practical application of mathematics is one of the faults of the high school with one year of algebra, one of geometry and so on, but with greater time allowed with a junior high school the student is given a broader insight of his studies.

"Selection of teachers for such a school is the most important and the most difficult problem presented. Assuming that teaching experience is indispensable, the choice lies in the experienced grade high school teacher with college training and the experienced grade teacher, usually without the training. The former will be strong in knowledge of subject matter but not so strong in knowledge of seventh and eighth grade pupils. The opposite holds true of the grade teacher. The high school instructor, however, will be inclined to regard work in the junior high school as a less advanced position, although salary conditions are the same. In the case of the grade teacher, the new position would be regarded as an advancement and he would probably be conscious of the need of supplementary training. This attitude of mind speaks volumes in favor of the experienced grade teacher.

"The question of whether we believe that the ideal school during this middle period is a school which in turn is a community alive with all the type interests that life outside the school affords? In short, in this school life of the child, we owe it to the children and to the community itself to ascertain and intelligently use all available information possible that bears upon the work which these boys and girls are later to do in the world? If so, we must agree upon the absolute need of a range of school facilities which will test the capacities of the child during the intermediate period.

"In the second place do we believe that the ideal school during this middle period is a school which in turn is a community alive with all the type interests that life outside the school affords? In short, in this school community we shall be living in all our social, vocational and civic relations and not simply go complacently on under the notion that all these years must be necessarily used in learning how to live.

"In this vitalizing process we may find a modification of our existing school organization entirely adapted to our purpose. It sometimes happens that the old house, remodeled, meets every need desired; but it also happens that the most of us regard the building of a new one as the desirable if our resources make possible such action. This special type of school organization will cost us more, but this will simply mean an investment in citizenship that will bring much needed returns."

ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England—As usual, the month of January was ushered in by conferences of head masters and assistant masters; while this year the meetings of educational associations and societies are more numerous than ever. The period known as Education Week showed a tendency to become a fortnight, and there were other special conferences, outside these limits, during the course of the month. Perhaps the most interesting of new developments has been the promotion by the Teachers Christian Union of a four days' conference for teachers and social workers. It was held at the central hall of the Y. M. C. A. in London. The subjects for discussion were "The Spiritual Basis and Social Ideals of Education" and "The Spirit of Discipline." Among the speakers set down to address the conference (in addition to the president of the Board of Education) were the headmaster of Rugby School, the Rev. A. David, and the head master of Manchester Grammar School, Mr. Lewis Paton.

The Rev. W. Temple, president of the union, opened the inaugural session, and explained that the union sought to band together all teachers from the elementary schools to the universities, as well as social workers, and it was based on a Christian foundation. An address on "The Spiritual Basis of Education" was delivered by the Very Rev. T. B. Strong, dean of Christ Church, Oxford, who said the view that education rested on a spiritual basis implied that in the end the ultimate reality in all things was spiritual. They must have in them the prophetic view of life, and be guided by it, and that would affect the attitude of the teacher to the pupil. It was impossible for men to teach religion unless they were filled with the prophetic view of life.

The annual conference of the Incorporated Association of Head Masters was held at the Guildhall, the Lord Mayor of London attending the opening meeting and giving a hearty welcome to its members. The new president of the association, Mr. W. G. Rushbrooke, said that the secondary schools of England were now

filled to overflowing, and that there was a desire for education more general in character than had existed in the country since the time when the Act of 1870 was passed. The just and proper claim of teachers was that their pupils should be first and foremost men. The lower roads of knowledge might lead to material good, the amassing of wealth, the increase of physical comfort. Yet, when all was done, they might find themselves in like case with the rich man in the parable who pulled down his barns to build greater, and thereafter proposed to rest in unspiring sensual content among his accumulated gains. To a nation, no less than to an individual, might come the momentous warning, "Thou fool, this night thy soul shall be required of thee."

A similar note of warning was struck by the master of the temple, Dr. Barnes, in his address at the service held in St. Mary Abchurch before the opening of the conference. Dr. Barnes said he did not propose to speak of public school religion, for it was only one method of putting knowledge into the young, and that was by scaring it in. Teaching by love was altogether outside their range of comprehension. Happy study to them was as anomalous as nice tasting medicine. It must be administered in large doses and the more bitter the better—if you were looking for results. But pedagogues have been scrapped, as drugs are in the way of being, and love has more chance to disport itself in the schoolroom than it ever had before.

Running an eye backward over high school days and mentally picking up discarded examination papers at random, such marks as these appear: Latin, 50; Algebra, 60; History, 70; Literature, 9

THE HOME FORUM

"Lord, Thou Hast Been Our Dwelling Place"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SINCE the beginning, the great search of the human race has been for a dwelling place. Everybody has made, and everybody still makes the search, sooner or later. So urgent and insistent is the call that all the great religious systems have sought in one way or other to answer it. Each one, however, has placed this dwelling place outside of and beyond a man's present experience. Man's dwelling place, they have said, in effect, is clearly not here. In a wealth of metaphor they have delighted to emphasize the passing nature of life, as they conceived it, and the inevitability of death, whilst they have sought to make man resigned to life and to death by emphasizing the glories which should be his—hereafter. Thus, to the Buddhist there was Nirvana; to the Muhammadan the wonders of a sensuous Paradise; to the Red Indian the abode of the Great Spirit; to the orthodox Christian—heaven.

Now it is not necessary to stay to consider any one of these. The only point of immediate importance is that, in all of them, the promise is for a future and not an immediate salvation or safety. And yet, all the world, throughout the ages, has been crying out for a living God. The great and urgent desire of every human being is to be taken care of now. But by far the greater part of the world's religious teaching has been directed toward the suppression of this longing, and toward the securing of a resigned acceptance of the statement that sin, sickness, disease, and death are inevitable; that the utmost to be looked for is relief, and that, in the end, disease and death are always conquerors. And yet, again, from Genesis to Revelation, the one great theme of the Scriptures is the ever-presence and ever-availability of God. The whole story of the Bible is concerned with the search for and eventual discovery of this great fact, from the first faithful effort of Abraham who went out from the idolatry of Ur of the Chaldees, "not knowing whether he went," but seeking "a city which hath foundations," to the "loud voice" from heaven

that John heard on Patmos saying, "Now is come salvation, and strength, and the kingdom of our God, and the power of his Christ." The whole history of the children of Israel, the whole ministry of Jesus, the teaching and practice of the apostles and the ministry of the church for three hundred years after the ascension is one sustained proof of the present availability of God to protect from all harm, to supply every need, to heal the sick, to raise the dead. And yet, for some hundreds of years, Christendom has closed its eyes to this fact; preached a God afar off and a future world instead of a present salvation.

In the year 1866, however, in a small New England town, there lived a woman, Mary Baker Eddy, who all her life had been striving to learn the truth. She had not striven along orthodox lines. She had never been afraid to follow where the truth seemed to lead.

And so, one day, she found the truth. "When apparently near the confines of mortal existence, standing already within the shadow of the death-valley," Mrs. Eddy writes on page 108 of her book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science. "I learned these truths in divine Science: that all real being is in God, the divine Mind, and that Life, Truth, and Love are all-powerful and ever-present; that the opposite of Truth—called error, sin, sickness, disease, death—is the false testimony of false material sense, of mind in matter; that this false sense evolves, in belief, a subjective state of mortal mind which this same so-called mind names matter, thereby shutting out the everlasting sense of Spirit."

Mrs. Eddy, in a word, found where man's true dwelling really is and where it always has been. She had the courage to deny the evidence of the material senses, to recognize that these senses could not apprehend, in any way, God, Spirit, and, therefore, that they were not, and could not be any part of man who is the image and likeness of God and so must necessarily be himself spiritual. To the jeers of the world she replied by demonstration. She declared that matter and all that goes with matter, fear, danger, poverty, sin, disease, death, was unreal, and she proved that an understanding of this fact demonstrated the truth of her assertion, for in the presence of this understanding the place of sin, the place of disease, the place of everything unlike Love, which is Spirit, God, knew it no more. Was a man sick? He became well. Was he afraid? He lost his fear. Was he in danger? The danger passed him by. Step by step, she brought to light again the demonstrations of Jesus, who, from the time that he turned water into wine at the marriage feast of Cana in Galilee to the time that he arose from the dead, set at nothing every material law, and left to all mankind this imperative command, "Heal the sick, cleanse the lepers, raise the dead, cast out devils."

Mrs. Eddy perceived what Christian Science teaches, that God, Spirit, is, here and now, and forever has been, man's dwelling place, and, in Science and Health (p. 243), she tells us: "The divine Love, which made harmless the poisonous viper, which delivereded men from the boiling oil, from the fiery furnace, from the jaws of the lion, can heal the sick in every age and triumph over sin and death."

And to all men, at all times, whether at ease at home, or in the most seemingly desperate circumstances calling for urgent aid, the invitation is ever the same, "Prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of hosts." And the promise is forever sure and instantly provable, "The eternal God is thy refuge, and underneath are the everlasting arms."

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But it is to you, ye Workers, who do already work, and are as growing men, noble and honorable in a sort, that the whole world calls for new work and nobleness. Subdue mutiny, discord, widespread despair, by manfulness, justice, mercy and wisdom. Chaos is dark, deep as Hell; let light be; and there is instead a green flowery world. Oh, it is great, and there is no other greatness. . . . Unstained by wasteful deformities, by wasted tears or heart's-blood of men, or any defacement of the Pit, noble fruitful Labor, growing ever nobler, will come forth—the grand sole miracle of man; whereby man has risen from the low places of this earth very literally into divine Heavens. Flowers, Spinners, Builders; Prophets, Poets, Kings, Brindley, and Goethes, Odins and Arkwrights; all martyrs and noble gods are of one grand Host; immeasurable; marching ever forward since the beginning of the World. The enormous, flame-crowned, conquering Host, noble every soldier in it; sacred and alone noble. Let him who is not of it hide himself; let him tremble for himself. Stars at every button cannot make him noble; sheaves of Bath-garters nor bushels of Georges; nor any other contrivance but manfully enlisting in it, valiantly taking place and step in it. O Heavens, will he not bethink himself; he, too, is so needed in the Host.—Carlyle.

Thackeray, too, has a strong flavor of Thackeray. I am inclined to think that his most besetting sin in style—the little earmark by which he is most conspicuous—is a certain affected familiarity. He indulges too frequently in little confidences with individual readers, in which pretended allusions to himself are frequent. "What would you do? what would you say now, if you were in such a position?" he asks. He describes this practice of his in the preface to 'Pendennis.' 'It is a sort of confidential talk between writer and reader. . . . In the course of his volatility the perpetual speaker must of necessity lay bare his own weaknesses, vanities, peculiarities.'

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, FEB. 21, 1918

EDITORIALS

"Joe"

IT WAS bound to come. The world's press has been symptomatic for weeks past. It is true that on the advertised date nothing occurred, but then the Kaiser never did keep faith. Now a new date has been fixed. Not so precisely as before, it is true, but the announcement is confidently made all the same. The great drive may be expected any day. And, indeed, the more you come to think of it, the less risk, you will conclude, is being assumed with the prophet's mantle.

But what the innocent gentleman in the street might be forgiven for asking is, Why all this tremendous advertisement of the Kaiser's war-machine? And how does the press come to know so much about his preparations? for the Leipzigerstrasse is usually successful enough in concealing its plans when it so desires. The riddle, as a matter of fact, does not require any Oedipus to read it. The world knows just so much about the German plans as the Leipzigerstrasse desires that it should. It knows this through the agents of the war office in neutral or other countries. And what it knows is true or untrue, accurate or inaccurate, in the precise degree the General Staff conceives to be good for it. "All," says the ancient proverb, "is fair in love or war." "Everything you read in the German communiques is true," Count von Bernstorff once declared to a representative of this paper. "but," he added, with a smile, and a touch of his peculiar sardonic humor, "it is not necessarily the whole truth." And Count von Bernstorff was right.

Decidedly all that the press is considerate enough to print about the forthcoming German offensive is not true. There was the date, for instance, as has been already mentioned. It was made in Germany, it could not have been made anywhere else, it was confidently communicated to the world through the press, and then, when everybody was looking for it, it proved to be just a "Mrs. Harris." It was like this once before, was it not? on a royal birthday, and again on an anniversary of Sedan. And then think of the leakage which must be going on in the Leipzigerstrasse. Here are Hindenburg and Ludendorff telling the Allies exactly not only when but where to look for the blow: they would not take them by surprise on any account. And here, too, for that matter, are the Allies; not to be outdone, telling Ludendorff and Hindenburg that they know that they are coming, and not only that but when and where, and will be ready for them. There has been nothing like it since Fontenoy, and, if Mi-lord Charles Hay is to be believed, not then: "Monsieur, faites tirez vos gens!" Sir, make your people fire! "Non, monsieur, nous ne tisons jamais les premiers." No, sir, we never fire first.

But after all it is the German preparations that are much the most interesting part of the matter. There are new and worse gases, but the Allies are ready for them; there are tanks and tanks, it would be strange if the Leipzigerstrasse had not built tanks during the winter; there are shock troops, specially trained—they were trained, be it said, long ago; and, of course, thousands of new machine guns and numberless light batteries, and untold fresh battalions from Russia and Galicia, from Bulgaria and Turkey. It is all very interesting, but the question will keep recurring, Why do the Germans always make these alarming announcements before an attack, or, at all events, permit them to be made? There was an hour when well-wishers of England were mesmerized by stories of heavens black with Zeppelins; there was another hour, when the entire German navy had been re-armed with guns, which incidentally would have sunk its own ships, but which, in dreams, outranged every gun in the British grand fleet; and there was yet one hour more when five hundred submarines surrounded the British Isles, so that it might be said, "A measure of wheat for a penny, and three measures of barley for a penny." What did it all mean? In each case just a "Mrs. Harris." "Bother Mrs. Harris," contemporaneously and contumaciously declared Betsy Prig, on that historic evening, in Kingsgate Street, High Holborn, "I don't believe there's no such a person!" And there was not, no more than those Zeppelins, those guns, nor those submarines.

Nevertheless it all has a meaning, and a very important meaning, well enough understood by the Bureau of Enemy Psychology, in Berlin. It is quite simply a phase of the campaign of mental suggestion which precedes every great German offensive of any description. It is a method which has been resorted to, possibly for the first time, on a grand scale, in the present conflict. In adopting it Germany is, of course, not without allies; and, equally of course, the most successful specimen of the effort was seen on the day when the Italian infantry fell back, cheering for the Pope's peace, before the rush of their Austrian Kamerads in the Alps. What, in such conditions, therefore, it is well to know is that such methods are entirely futile in themselves, and rely, for any modicum of success, they may ever achieve, first, on getting somebody to advertise them, and, second, on getting some one to accept the advertisement at its face value. "Missus," said the fat boy, Joe, to Mr. Wardle's mother, in the garden at Dingley Dell, "I wants to make your flesh creep." It is just like that with the Bureau of Enemy Psychology.

Unity

THERE never was a moment, since the sending of the Serbian ultimatum, when the allied cause was so much in the ascendant as today. In spite of all the croakers, and their number is legion, and their names to be spelt in every language under the sun, the slack of the German rope is steadily running out. There may be fireworks in Berlin, over the latest Russian peace, if a peace it be, but it is to be suspected that the length of the train of asses, to adopt the beautiful phraseology of the Turkish publicity office, which will be needed to carry the Russian

indemnity to the Berlin mint, will be a remarkably short one. What, exactly, is happening in Russia, it is at the moment, as usual, impossible to say. That remarkable duumvirate, Lenine, in his own name Uliano, the Prime Minister, and Trotzky, n. Bronstein, the Foreign Minister, make war and declare peace, sign treaties and denounce them, with such lightning rapidity that it is nothing for Russia to go to bed at peace and to awake at war, or vice versa. But the industries of the Russian duumvirate may be left out of the question for the moment, and in no case are they particularly important. The real importance of the moment lies in Mr. Lloyd George's speech, to the British House of Commons, and in its assurance that the Allies have at last found themselves, and are presenting a united front to German aggression.

If there was ever any serious fear that the British ministry was going to fall, and that a condition more or less of chaos would ensue in London, and that this confusion would be reflected across the Channel in the defeat of Monsieur Clemenceau, with the opportunity to Monsieur Caillaux to reassert himself in the turmoil, that question was permanently settled when Mr. Lloyd George sat down, after his speech, on Tuesday afternoon. At the same time one cannot help agreeing with Mr. Asquith that it is a pity that the speech was not made before. With so strong a case the Prime Minister might have prevented all the ill temper and suspicion which was permitted to grow up around Sir William Robertson's resignation, or whatever it is to be called, if he had only consented to expose his hand. What Mr. Lloyd George's reason was for allowing his opponents, not altogether illegitimately, to draw the conclusions they did, it is impossible to say. And being impossible to say, it is perhaps wisest not to guess. At the same time it would seem as if it would have added to the unity of Parliament if he had assured his critics a little earlier of the apparent unreasonableness of their contentions.

When Mr. Lloyd George got up to speak, before a crowded House, on Tuesday afternoon, the whole civilized world had been advised that the position of the British Government was a precarious one, and that the fate of the Prime Minister hung in the balance. Knowing the strength of the Government's case, Mr. Lloyd George must have read these announcements with some amusement, for probably no British minister, since the war began, was ever in less danger of a hostile vote of the House of Commons. As the Prime Minister showed, country by country, that every responsible authority was in favor of the Versailles agreement; when he declared that he would have been perfectly willing to rest his case on the memorandum submitted by the representatives of the United States alone; when he went on to explain that Sir Douglas Haig had been present at the meeting, and had agreed to all the proposals, and when, finally, he pointed out that Sir William Robertson had been offered a seat on the Versailles Council, or the retention of his position as Chief of the Staff of the British army, subject to the arrangements concluded at Versailles, and that he had refused both offers, the members realized that there was nothing more to be said. There was no excuse even for a division, and the House proceeded with its usual business.

The explanation which the Prime Minister gave to the House of Commons, and Lord Curzon to the House of Lords, was an exceedingly simple one. The whole progress of the war, Mr. Lloyd George insisted, had proved the need of coherence in the strategy of the allied forces. Yet this coherence was necessary to counterbalance the practical one-man command of the forces of the Central Powers. After the Italian collapse, of last autumn, the necessity for this became doubly apparent, and the Versailles Conference was called to discuss the question. There it was unanimously decided to set up a joint board for the purpose of coordinating this strategy. The jurisdiction of this board did not extend to the high commands of the various Allies, but it did place at the board's disposal bodies of troops for employment at whatever point was considered most desirable. In this way the control of Sir Douglas Haig, over the English section of the line, was left entirely unimpaired, but an elasticity was given to the whole military system of the Allies which would permit concentrations of forces, of all the powers, at any particular point, to meet a particular emergency. Sir William Robertson could have remained, in these circumstances, either Chief of the General Staff, or a member of the Versailles Council. He was, however, apparently opposed to the whole of the Versailles idea, and consequently declined both positions.

There was a moment during the Versailles Conference when, as the Prime Minister declared, it had seemed almost impossible to reconcile the difficulties of the situation. In these circumstances Monsieur Clemenceau had proposed that the Conference should temporarily adjourn, and that each member should work out and submit a scheme of his own. When, the next morning, the Conference reassembled, it was found that every member of it had worked out a practically identical scheme, and this scheme was the one eventually unanimously adopted by the delegates. This being so, it would seem as though it was unfortunate that Sir William Robertson could not see his way to accept the conclusions arrived at. But it is satisfactory to know that these conclusions represent the unanimous, as well as the individual, opinion of the delegates of every country represented, and that for the first time, since the war began, a unification of the allied arms has been accomplished.

Canada's Labor Problem

ONE of the most striking developments of the last few months has been the rapid way in which the people of Canada have come to recognize the decisive part which the Dominion may play in the war, and the determination they have expressed that Canada shall play it. Canada, with her well-nigh limitless areas of the best sort of grain land in the world, is one of the chief storehouses for supplying the Allies in Europe. The problem of developing this supply to the uttermost is, primarily, only a question of labor; labor on the land itself, labor

in the workshops to make the machinery, without which any great extension of Canada's agricultural activities would be impossible, and labor to insure that adequate transport which is necessary if the products of the land are to be made available to those who need them. With her 3,600,000 square miles of territory, and her small population of little over 7,000,000, Canada has a great problem before her. In view of her almost unique position as a producer of supplies, she might have claimed that in producing these supplies she was doing her share. Canada, however, fully realizes that, in the great struggle in which the Allies are engaged, there can be no question of shares, for everybody's obligation is the same, namely, to do the very utmost in his power.

Perhaps the most encouraging feature of the whole situation is the remarkable agreement which already exists between employer and employee in regard to this question. Thus, a few weeks ago, the Manitoba Grain Growers Association recommended the complete mobilization of the man-power of the Dominion, with a special view to the increase of food production. Only a few days afterward, the labor leaders of the Dominion, in conference with the Government at Ottawa, recommended the drafting of men exempted from military service for farming. The two bodies, moreover, were in full agreement on many other important points, and already there is observable, throughout the length and breadth of the country, a determination to call all hands possible to the land, and to cause it to be everywhere understood that no one's labor in this direction is negligible, but that, on the contrary, all can in some way help. In a message sent, the other day, to the Grain Growers Association of Saskatchewan, the Hon. C. Dunning, the Director of Production, at Ottawa, said that for every seven acres cropped last year, ten were needed this year, if the Allies were to be fed. Canada will take note of this statement, and will no doubt see to it that the demand is met.

Vernon Castle

SO FAR as anybody knows, there have always been dancers in the world. The civilized and the savage, in ancient, medieval, and modern times, have alike, upon occasion, given expression to certain of their emotions through the medium of the dance. The Egyptians, the Greeks, the Hebrews, the Romans made the dance an important public and private function. Among these peoples the Greeks brought dancing to the highest degree of excellence, although, on the whole, they were a sedate and dignified people. From them the Romans borrowed the dance, as they borrowed, or copied, almost everything else in the line of art, and we are told, by those who have had learning enough to know, that while Rome continued to dance it was politically and morally sound.

Dancing began as a religious rite, became educational, and finally took the popular form which it has held through the centuries to our time. Among modern peoples, the English, French, Germans, and Spanish led in the development of new and graceful movements, and the United States has had the whole world of rhythmic motion to copy. The United States, however, like every other nation, has added something to the general stock, as, in fact, have all the republics of the Western Hemisphere. Here, as in the production of melody racy of the soil, the Negro has been an important contributor, while the Virginia Reel was to the colonies and to the young democracy what the Lancers was to the Mother Country. The Negro invented the "Cake Walk," as dignified and stately a movement as any ever composed by masters of the art, not even excepting the Minuet, which had long preceded, or any of the Twentieth Century strides, glides, or trots that succeeded it.

The Germans produced the Waltz, and Americans took to this and other round dances, including the Polka, Varsoviana, and Schottische, for a pas de deux turning to the Highland Fling, the Irish Jig and the Spanish Fandango, at intervals, meanwhile retaining the Quadrille and the Cotillion for special occasions, until a certain day when the two-step movement was introduced and upset all traditions.

The ballet and various forms of skirt dancing, of course, held the stage throughout most of the changes occurring in the social dance, but even these were seriously affected by the two-step and its variations and accompaniments, Isadora Duncan, Maud Allen, Adeline Genée and Ruth St. Denis battling the while for the higher refinements of the art and finding many loyal adherents, followers, and students, but losing ground, nevertheless, as against the Turkey Trot, the Grizzly Bear, the Texas Tommy, and the Argentinean Tango, a combination that was making for the general debasement of dancing when Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle came tripping gracefully down the hall.

Vernon Castle was a native of Norwich, in England, who came to the United States in his early manhood, found an opportunity for some of his talents on the stage, and was winning his way toward recognition as a comedian when circumstances connected with a disappointing professional engagement led him and his young wife, an American girl, to venture to do professionally what they had previously done only for pleasure. Both were excellent dancers, and they danced together in almost perfect unity. When nearly penniless in Paris, they essayed upon the experiment, for pot-boiling purposes, of entertaining the patrons of one of the greatest cafés in that city. They succeeded, and instead of awakening, ironically, to find themselves famous, were famous before the night was over. A profitable engagement had been there and then literally thrust upon them; money was from that hour poured into their laps, for, abroad and at home, they won favor and fortune.

The Castles showed and taught the people of two continents how modern dances ought to be danced. They eliminated vulgarity and replaced it with refinement. They restored poetry to motion. Multitudes of people who had no time to waste upon ordinary dancing, as participants or spectators, took kindly, and even enthusiastically, to their dancing exhibitions and instructions.

Little by little the Castles changed the atmosphere of the dance hall. Little by little, too, they made it possible for discriminating people to witness, with some degree of pleasure, stage and screen dancing. Unconsciously, perhaps, because with all their popularity and success they remained as modest as they were unaffected, the two achieved a notable social reform. Dancing was running down to the depths when they first came upon the scene, and before the war separated them they had reversed the current. The Castles furnished an illustration of the good that may be accomplished in any calling if the effort is rightly and skillfully directed.

Vernon Castle, when his native country called, threw aside a profession that insured him a larger income than is enjoyed by the President of the United States and took his place with the colors. His wife, without hesitation, had consented to his enlistment. He won a captaincy in the English Royal Aviation Corps, and her pride in him increased. The fact that he was intrusted with the task of teaching aviation to an American class at Ft. Worth, Texas, proved that he was as capable as a flyer as he had been as a dancer. His final display of heroism, the other day, justified all the admiration that ever went out to him in another calling. It revealed, behind the dancer and the aviator, the man.

Notes and Comments

YOUR typical American politician may be distracted momentarily by other and minor things, but he is as certain to get back to politics again as the wavering needle is finally to point toward the north. Take the recent meeting of the Republican National Committee in St. Louis. To ordinary people the proceedings of that gathering were merely of passing interest. To the typical American politician they have an interest that carries him forward to the Republican national convention of 1920. At the present moment he is figuring that the election of Hays to the chairmanship may mean the nomination of Roosevelt to succeed Wilson.

THE announcement of the sale of a part of the Hawarden estate will be regretted by all those who know of the effort made by Gladstone to realize the best possible administrative conditions. In 1847 he threw his private fortune into the Hawarden assets and succeeded in keeping the estate solvent. He met the circumstance resignedly, as those who have read Morley's "Life of Gladstone" will know. When the "young squire" came into his property he found it on a sound basis, but he was one of those who threw up everything in order to take his full share in the world's struggle for freedom. He did not return, and the castle then became the property of Mr. Neville Gladstone. It is he and Captain Albert Gladstone, the ultimate heir, on whom circumstances have forced the sale.

UNITED STATES SENATOR HIRAM W. JOHNSON, of California, has greatly refreshed and reinvigorated the thought of the country by giving it a picture of what private ownership of public utilities has cost the public in the past, what it is certain to cost in the future if permitted to continue, and how easy it will be to begin the work of disposing of the imposition if no mistake is made now in handling the question of railway control. The Senate has stood in need of the voice of a Hiram W. Johnson for some time.

EVERY now and then somebody, in discussing the probabilities of eventual peace, speaks of the time being near at hand when Germany will lay down her sword. This language is, of course, entirely obsolete, even when used in a figurative sense. What is meant, evidently, is that the time is not far distant when Germany will be compelled to lay down her poison gas bag.

WILLIAM SCHOTT, of Elmsford, N. Y., has been sentenced to Sing Sing prison indeterminately, for from five to ten years, for driving his automobile over a pedestrian while in an intoxicated condition. He had pleaded guilty to manslaughter. At first sight this sentence may seem encouraging. On second thought it isn't. Schott is to be punished for driving over a pedestrian while intoxicated. Thousands of automobilists have driven cars while intoxicated, have by some means avoided running over anybody, and, consequently, have escaped imprisonment. Others have not been so fortunate. Must society always wait for somebody to be knocked down and driven over before a drinking automobile driver shall be punished? The time to send the drinking automobile driver to the penitentiary is before, rather than after, he has counted a victim.

THE Schott case has attracted unusual attention because Schott's victim was for many years kennel manager for Mrs. Helen (Gould) Shepard. Strong influences were exercised both for and against the defendant. The latter made a stubborn fight for acquittal, which, perhaps, was but natural. In the end, however, and after it appeared clear to him that he must pay the penalty imposed, he said: "Rum was the cause of all my trouble; I shall never drink again." By the time he is discharged from Sing Sing, New York should have made it well-nigh impossible for him ever to drink again, whether he wants to or not.

MARGARINE, which with her elder sister, butter, has been claiming a good deal of attention from British housewives, possesses a distinctly classical etymology. Curiously, too, while it totally condemns the pronunciation of the word as if it were written with a soft g, it sanctions the familiar Maggie Ann by which margarine was known among her friends in pre-war days. The word is derived from the action of the mixture of fatty acids dissolved in hot alcohol, which results in the production of pearly scales in the cooling. The discoverer of this effect called the pearly product margaric acid from the Greek margarites, meaning a pearl; the same Greek word which gave the Latin margarita and the name Margaret. So Maggie Ann let it be, by all means, or the formal margarine, but certainly not margerine.